PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,439—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 5 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
25th Mar.	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6010
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7911		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7508		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6322
27th "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative unor the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHIN., AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905,
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th May 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Macanzini	17th Apr. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st March at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, the 20th March, at 6 p. m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOZAMBIQUE, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 21st March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURE," 2,800 tons, on or about 31st March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th March, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Cabin Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	6th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,132	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.

† Will call at Plume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
BOWMAN'S

CIGARETTES
MADE FROM
FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50	At Rs.	5-10 p.M.
HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10	"	5-0 "
BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10	"	3-8 "

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION
to Bona-fide Purchasers
TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD. November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON, Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD,
Baech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER,

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37	8
REFILLS for above	"	5	0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co, Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, } CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

THIS AFTERNOON DOORS OPEN } 3-15. THIS EVENING DOORS OPEN } 8-15.

SPECIAL

APPEARANCE of the CELEBRATED HIGH JUMPING HORSE CADET who on SATURDAY NIGHT cleared 6 ft 5 inches.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

Box Office at :—SOUNDY & Co.

Tickets for all other parts may be obtained daily at the CIRCUS from 9 to 6.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSOHN'S "ST. PAUL," TOWN HALL,

MONDAY, MARCH 27TH, AT 5-45 P.M.

Full Choir and Orchestra conductor MR. E. FAULKNER.

RESERVED SEATS..... Rs. 2
ADMISSION..... „ 1

Plan at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 4th April, 1905, at 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1905.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY and POONA Establishments of Messrs MARCKS and Co., Ltd., will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 20th, instant for the purpose of taking stock.

WALTER PROCTER, General Manager.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1905, at 5-30 P. M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 20th March, 1905.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 16th March, 1905.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 15 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 150 per mensem by Grades and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta,

also

Qualified Non-Depart mental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Baudra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S "ECLIPSE" BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR, PACHGANI and MAHABLESHWAR, Apply for particulars to BAPOO SHERKAR at Head office, WAI, Branch Offices, Panchgani Bazar and Mahableshwar Bazar.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET well-furnished BUNGALOW off Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, from 1st April to end of October. Apply to E. SCARPA, Austrian Lloyd's.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

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Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay	Mombassa,
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PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	9 520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	500,000

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Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 12,50,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903 :—

Policies issued (Net).....	5,613 for	£1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£	369,655
Annual Income		£1,332,130
Assets		£8,688,243

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the consignee, French-polished, teakwood, and blackwood, household furniture, such as marble top tables and teapoys, easy and light chairs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers, cupboards, iron bedsteads, cabinet, almirahs, clothes presses, wardrobes, marble top dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers writing and office tables, etc.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

Under instructions from the Administrator General account, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the property of the late HUGH MONIE, Esq.

1 Rubber tyred steel wheel Victoria with lamps and a bay Arab Horse and harness.

2 ball dogs, 2 fox terrier bitches, 1 Sarat she-goat and 3 foals.

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The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Towers" Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office, the valuable household furniture by Roberts and others also furniture of English and American make Singapore cane furniture, solid silver ware, Dresden china ware, set of Bohemian Glassware, valuable library, garden plants etc. the property of MARTIN COHEN, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and Cat. Agent will be published.

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60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 17.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 5-16	= — 3-16
2½ do. Rentes	£107 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-3 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£99 1-2 ex d	= — 1 per cent.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 9-16	= — 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 11-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 1-2	= unchanged
Spot in New York	57 7-8	= — 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'20	= + 1-2
Berlin "	20'48 3 4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4'86 1-4	= — 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= + 1-8
4 " " "	2 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-8 per cent	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	2 3-8 per cent	= — 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 20,000; at Is 4 1-16d.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4'31 — 3. Egyptian F. G. S. Dowra 5'16. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000 bales. Imports 29,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	
4'17 −1	4'18 −1	
May-June 4'20 −1	June-July 4'22 −1	July-Aug. 4'22 −1
Aug.-Sept. 4'23 −1	Sep.-Oct. 4'25 unchanged	Oct.-Nov. 4'25 unchanged
	Nov.-Dec 4'26 unchanged	

New York telegrams not yet to hand.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 17th March, 1905:—

Cotton	9,201 bales.
Wheat	10,129 owts.
Linseed	17,304 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,446 "
Gingellyseed	3,385 "
Poppyseed	... "
Groundnuts	2,089 "
Castorseed	371 "
Rice	800 "
Myrabollams	1,357 "
Cottonseed	21,561 "
Mowraseed	55 "
Gram	2,034 "
Jowari	6,819 "
Maize	..

METALS—

Copper Braziers £ 76 5 0
Yellow metal £ 3-4d

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5s 7 1-2d = — 1-2d
White Karachi 30 3-4 sellers.
Red Karachi 30 1-2 sellers.
Brown 35 1-4 buyers-tone quiet.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 36 business done tone steady

COFFEE—

Closes in New York, 7 5-8 unchanged

Receipts at U S Ports	27,000 bales
Do. last year	11,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	24,000 "
Do. do Continent	17,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8'20	+ 5
Futures, month of March	7'83	— 1
Do. do. July	7'69	— 2

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 11-16	unchanged
Futures, month of June	7'38	+ 5
Do. do. Sept.	7'68	+ 6
Tone at close	quiet	
Week's receipts at U.S. ports	148,000	bales
" exports to Great Britain	60,000	"
" France and Continent	86,000	"
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	631,000	"
" " interior ports	571,000	"

BOMBAY, MARCH 18.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	Is. 4 1-16 to 1-32
Bank Demand	Is. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	Is. 4 7-32
Do 6 do do	Is. 4 5-16
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	189
Japan 90 do do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	98'9
1st Settlement	98'10
2nd do	98'14

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent
Bank of Bombay do do do	8	do
Bank of Bengal do do do	8	do
Bank of Madras do 15th do	8	do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone unsettled.			
Ready sellers nominally	6	4	0
Forward sellers rates	6	6	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	1	0
Do. Forward April May	6	2	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	10	0
Do Forward April May	6	10	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	12	0
Forward April May	7	0	0
Forward April-May	6	15	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	28	8	0
Forward April May nominal	29	8	0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone, quieter.			
Howree Khandeish	45	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	45	0	0
25 per cent. "	44	0	0
50 per cent "	43	0	0
Black Kutnee "	38	0	0
Yellow Hingenghat	52	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

White Delhi Ready		4	9
Forward	April-May	4	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Quiet.
Estimated sales ..... bales 6,000
Imports ..... " 4,000

Mch.-Apl. 4'14 −3	Apl.-May 4'15 −3	
May-June 4'17 −3	June-July 4'19 −3	July-Aug 4'19 −3
Aug.-Sept 4'20 −3	Sept.-Oct. 4'22 −3	Oct.-Nov 4'22 −3	Nov.-Dec. 4'2 −3

COTTON.—The market is quiet and unchanged with hardly any enquiry as exporters are doing little or nothing and local mills are buying only for actual requirements "Suttas" are steadier, and we quite at the close Rs. 200 for good Broach, 25th March, delivery.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	168	157	25 March
Bengals, M. G Ry terms	175	165	do
Sind-Punjab M. G.	174	164	do
Oomrawatee (despts) (M.-G.)	178	172	do
Khandeish do.	169	164	do
Jalgaon do	171	166	do
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	178	172	do
Karanja do. do do.			
Akola do. do. do.			
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	189	183	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G)	184	178	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	189	183	do
Broach (M.-G.)	201	199	198 do
Dharwar (S.-G)		194	25 May
Westerns		183	do

THE NATIONAL BANK.

The Bombay Manager of the National Bank of India, Ltd., has received from his London Office a telegram intimating that the net profits of the Bank for 1904, including balance brought forward, amount to about £207,000. The Directors propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, place £10,000 to reduction of House property Account and £3,500 to Officers' Pension Fund, leaving a balance £1,43000. Of this amount the Directors propose to capitalize £100,000 will by issuing 8,0.0 Bonus Shares of 25 each, on which £12-10-0 be credited as, paid, the Shares being allotted to existing shareholders in the proportion of one share for each five shares held. The remaining balance carried forward to 1905 is about £43,000.

REMARKABLE CASE OF HUMAN SACRIFICE.

ATROCITIES ON WOMEN.

AN extraordinary case of murder came before the Sessions Judge, Dacca, on the 9th instant. The evidence was of an altogether remarkable character, and the depositions of the first witness in the opening day of the trial alleged that horrible atrocities were committed on women by the accused men—Lall mohon Mazumdar "alias" "Dronacharja;" Kal Kumar Chakraborty "alias" Kala Chand Sadhu, and Prosanna Mondal. The prosecution is conducted by the Public Prosecutor.

The alleged facts of the case are briefly as follows:—The accused Lalmohon Mazumdar and Prosanna Mazumdar and the murdered man, Ananda Mondal, or Jama, were the disciples of the accused Kala Chand Sadhu. On the 23rd of Agrahayana last, a girl in Lalmohon's family fell ill of cholera, and the women of the family having great faith in the Sadhu Kala Chand implored him to save the girl. Kala Chand gave them assurance saying no fear, mothers, I will kill Jama, there will be no death. How Jama met his death and how the women were treated was narrated by the witness Ghandra Mohan Mazumdar, aged 17, though his evidence is somewhat difficult to follow, it would appear, however, that the accused and Ananda were lodging at Lalmohon's house and that on the evening of the tragedy all the men were collected inside. Suddenly Prosanna caught hold of Ananda by the hair and threw him to the ground, face downwards. He then snatched a trident from the Sadhu, who was standing close by, and thrust it on Ananda's neck. The others, including witness, fled to a hut a short distance away. Soon after, Prosanna entered followed by Ananda, who prostrated himself in front of the Sadhu. Lalmohon asked the latter, 'Is this the time,' and the Sadhu answering in the affirmative, Lalmohon took Ananda by the hair, while Prosanna took up a knife, and as Ananda was lying on his face Prosanna, putting a leg on Ananda's back, lifted him slightly by the hair and thrust the knife in his throat. Lalmohon and Prosanna then carried the body away. The witness thereupon went away to the house of one Mathur Mazumdar where he found the Sadhu sitting on the ground and Mathur's wife and sister crying 'the annihilation of the world is coming.' Lalmohon who was in the yard, warned the women to stay inside house, late and Prosanna then entered, the former crying "You Salees come here naked and salute the Sadhu, otherwise I will put fire round you all and kill you." A neighbour named Upendra Ghosal was brought in by Lalmohon, stripped, and made to salute the Sadhu. As he was going the Sadhu pushed him by the neck and told him to bring the women of his house naked to salute him (the Sadhu). Witness was also told to bring his aunt, which he did, and Lalmohon went to his own house where also lived Rajani Mazumdar, to whom Ananda was "nagas" (seri) and brought Rajani's wife and daughter and five other women. They were taken to the verandah and ordered to strip naked and salute the Sadhu. Being unwilling to do so, Prosanna, and Lalmohon took their clothes away by force, and Lalmohon's wife was treated in the same way. After they had saluted the Sadhu they all went away except Lalmohon's wife, his sister, and a sick girl named Saibabala. Prosanna then began to make a torch with a quilt blanket (belonging to Lalmohon's wife) and other bedding tied to the end of a straight bamboo. Some kerosine oil was poured upon this torch and lighted. Prosanna appears then to have endeavoured to set fire to Rajani Mazumdar's hut, but unsuccessfully. The women were again brought out into the yard, made to re-strip, and compelled to burn certain parts of their bodies with the torch. Lalmohon asked if he would have to do the same thing with his wife, and the Sadhu told him that if he did not, he would be turned into a goat or sheep. The woman was, therefore, taken by her husband and placed astride over the burning torch, being held there by the two men. The Sadhu then gave the torch to Lalmohon and told him to apply it to himself. After this the other women were brought in and thrown on the fire. Witness, finding that he was to be treated in the same way, escaped, and hid in a hut. At this juncture, apparently, the murderers were disturbed several men coming into the yard. A struggle ensued, though whether the accused were captured and arrested as the immediate result is not quite clear. Prosanna, however, seems to have been tied down, as the witness stated that he snapped the bands before he could be safely secured by newly-made cord.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 19.

Sunday.—The barometer has continued to rise over the greater part of the country. The rise has been greater in North-East so that the depression there has decreased in intensity. South-westerly winds however continue at the head of the Bay and southerly winds in parts of Bengal, and further showers have fallen in Upper Burma, and Assam. Principal amounts are 91 inch, Silchar. 75 inch, Bhamo, 64 inch Saugor, island. Elsewhere weather is quiet and generally fine with light northerly and north-westerly winds and temperature lower than usual. A few scattered thunder showers continue, and is probable in extreme north-east, but generally fair and cool weather is likely elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid in some places. The barometer varies from normal by small amounts.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Cawnpore, Jamnagar, Bhuj, Dwarka, Bhavnagar Para and Ratnagiri, and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are below the average at most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Cuddapah and the lowest 54° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in almost all districts.

Rain in light showers fell at Caddapah and Bangalore.

Weather is fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

As it has been said that hymn-book too rhymes with Timbuctoo, and nothing else does, a correspondent asks: How, if a man, cycling in Timbuctoo, were not only to meet a lion and a cassowary, but a slim buck too, and a grim buck too?

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DOUGLAS—PLAISTOWE—March 11, at St. Paul's Church, Dibrugarh, Assam, Captain Walter Binny Douglas, 8th Regiment, to Margaret Eleanor, 2nd daughter of Richard Plaistowe, of Richmansworth, Hertfordshire.

DEATHS.

BAINES—March 7, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Susannah Coleman Baines, widow of the late James William Baines, of Blackheath, Kent, aged 73 years and 4 months.

CHATTERJEE—March 15, Calcutta, the dearly beloved wife of A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S.

CUMMING—February, 28, at Pathalipam, North Lakimpur, Assam, John Morley, son of John Cumming, Crouch Road, London.

HODGKINSON—March 12, at Cawnpore, George Daniel Hodgkinson, retired District Superintendent of Police, United Provinces.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A NERVINE TONIC of great value.

CONTAINS

IRON
PHOSPHORUS
NUX VOMICA
DAMIANA.
COCA.

All powerful stimulants and nerve foods, acting directly on the nervous system and combined in this INVIGORATOR in their most concentrated and active forms.

DOSE.—Half to one teaspoonful, two or three times a day in half a wine-glassful of water.

It may with advantage be taken as a liqueur after meals.

Rs. 3 per bottle.

Also in Tablet form bottle of 25, Re 1.

bottle of 100, Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LTD.

SASSOON HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m., High water, 10-40m. 11-10a. Low water, 4-34m. 4-45a.

Bank Holiday.

Annual Inspection, B. L. H. Camp at Santa Cruz.

Theosophical Society Anniversary, 8-30 a. m. and 8-30 p. m.

Bombay Legislative Council, adjourned meeting Secretariat, 11 a. m.

THE CHIEF OF KURANDWAR.—Sirdar Bala Sahib Pagwardhan, Chief of Kurandwar, arrived in Bombay on Friday, attended by fifteen followers; he is staying in a bungalow in Walkeshwar.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Umkuzi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow. A supplemental Mail will be closed at 7 p. m on 22nd instant.

BURGLARY IN KALBADEVI.—Lalji Anandji, a dealer in cloth, has reported to the Bombay Police that during his absence on Friday afternoon, his house in Kalbadevi Road was broken into, and ornaments, valued at Rs. 4,127 stolen from a box, the thief or thieves having, incongruously enough, allowed to remain in the box other ornaments valued at about Rs. 3,200.

PARSI LADIES AT LAW.—In the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomji M. Patel, Chief Judge, on Thursday, decided a suit in which Bai Bachubai Manekji sued Bai Pirojbai Kavasji and her husband to recover Rs. 1,500 advanced to them in two equal sums of Rs. 750 each on 3rd January 1902 and 1st December 1902. Mr. R. K. Dadachanji and Mr. K. M. Mawdavala appeared for the plaintiff. M. K. K. Santoke appeared for the defendants. The Chief Judge, in the course of his judgment, said that the two sums were said to have been borrowed to pay off the debts of Fardunji and Sorabji, two sons of the defendants; but the first had left the defendants three years and a half ago, while the second, Sorabji, died six years ago. The defendants were straightforward persons, and they had executed two mortgage-deeds in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,500 they had borrowed previously from her; they regularly paid monthly interest instalments on these, and held receipts from the plaintiff for these payments. How then could it be believed that the plaintiff advanced to them these two subsequent loans of Rs. 750 each, without taking even a scrap of paper in return? The claim was, therefore, disallowed.

THEFT BY A PEON.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Tapsell charged Govind Raghoo, a peon in the Central Telegraph Office, with theft, as a servant, of a currency note for Rs. 100, on or about the 25th of February last, the property of his master, Mr. N. Leslie, Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Office. It appeared that the complainant kept money in a cash box on the table in his sitting room. In this box he kept a memo of the numbers of notes for Rs. 100, that it contained some three or four weeks ago; he missed one of his notes but he made no enquiries about it until a theft in the house on the 15th instant caused him to look into matters. He then made enquiries and ascertained that the accused who attended to his rooms had cashed a note for Rs. 100 on the 24th of February last with a stamp vendor. The accused admitted that he did cash the note, but said that the complainant's butler gave him the note to cash and that he gave him the proceeds of it. The butler denied this. He said that he did, on two occasions, give the accused a currency note for Rs. 100 to cash, but this was at the early part of the months of January and March, when the servants were to be paid. It further appeared that just about the time the accused cashed the note for Rs. 100 he gave a fellow-servant, a malee, Rs. 27 to take care of. The accused said that the money was a part of his savings. On search, Rs. 39 were found in his box. This money also, he said, was part of his savings. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that complainant by keeping his cash-box on his dressing-table, although the keys were in his possession, had put a temptation in the accused's way, who with a key in a bunch lying about the house had opened the box and taken out the note. The Magistrate convicted the accused of the theft and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

WAITERS QUELL A GIRLS' RIOT.

SIXTY-TWO girl students of the South Dakota State University, who had a long-standing grievance against a number of women teachers, made an attack upon them in the general dining-room, and attempted to drive them out. The teachers called upon the male waiters to suppress the riot, but they did not like to attack the girls and remained inactive until the head waiter shouted "Kiss em all!" As the staff were about to put the order into execution, the girls fled in a body, and left the teachers in possession.—"St. James's Gazette" correspondent.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY.

A PUBLIC meeting for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bombay Branch of the Theosophical Society was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday afternoon, when there was a large attendance of native gentlemen including many Parsee ladies. Colonel H. S. Olcott, the president-founder of the Society, was in the chair, and on the raised platform were seated many local Theosophists. The entrance to the Institute, the stair cases, and the platform were decorated with banners and festoons of flowers and evergreens.

Mr. D. Gostling, president of the local Branch, in opening the proceedings, said that some years ago, a young lady friend of Lady Henry Somerset came on a lecturing tour in India, and as this young lady was very young and inexperienced, Lady Somerset asked Mrs. Gostling to accompany her over India. The latter, in the course of her travels, went to Madras and there made the acquaintance of Colonel Olcott, and Mrs. Gostling ever afterwards referred in terms of the deepest friendship and affection to the Colonel. Mr. Gostling then said that he and his family had ceased attending the Christian Church for years, because they had given up their belief in the doctrines of Christianity as taught from the pulpit. He and his family, having joined the Theosophical Society, saw that the doctrines of the Christian Church, as taught from the pulpit, were not the real Church doctrines; and that the doctrines of the Christian Church had to be interpreted symbolically. He and his family thereafter rejoined their Christian Church, and also continued as members of the Theosophical Society, and hoped to be consistent members and had continued studying Christian doctrines as interpreted by the lights of the researches of the Theosophical Society.

Other speakers then addressed the meeting. Mr. Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya, honorary secretary, Dharmalaya Lodge, Bombay, explained the object of Theosophy, which was mainly to throw material light on the Hindu and other religions in India. Mr. G. E. Sutcliffe read an interesting paper referring to some of the important discoveries of modern science, which he argued, showed that occult methods of research, as propounded by some advanced Theosophists, were not unreliable, as some people suppose. It has been left to Theosophy to expound the power and true significance of the most modern discoveries of science. The president said Mr. Sutcliffe's paper was a valuable one, and that it would be separately printed. Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Wadia next addressed the meeting on the excellences and high mission of Theosophy, including self denial and renunciation. The high ideals to which every Theosophist tried to raise himself was to be united in mind and heart, and that was so, not because they were divinely guided, but because they were guided by the light of truth. Next came Lieutenant Merwan Sorab Irani who spoke of occult science or the science of the soul, which he said they could all learn as they learned the science of chemistry or any other science. It was an erroneous idea, he said, that there was nothing to learn beyond modern science and he said there was much to learn on occultism. The occultist has been studying the doctrines and mysteries of the science of the soul while modern science quite neglected them. There were great schools of occultism, the members of which were scattered all over the country, but only worthy persons were admitted into them for whom absolute purity of mind was an absolutely necessary condition. Mr Dhunjibhoy Nowrojee Coorlawalla next addressed the meeting on the unsectarian nature of the teachings of Theosophy, without the least interference with anybody's religion. The speaker referred with pleasure to the latest accession to Theosophy of the venerable Mr. K. H. Dhama and of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, whose articles in "East and West" on the subject of Theosophy he recommended for general perusal.

Colonel Olcott then presented to the meeting the young Parsee orator, as he called him, Mr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Vimadalal, solicitor, who was warmly received with cheers, and who spoke in simple but impressive language of the great principles on which Theosophy was based. Its literature was useful to enable one to understand his own religion better and to lead a truly religious life; and to revive their religion—not to revert to ancient prejudices and superstitions, but to illustrate their beauties and excellences, to show that true happiness is given to him who makes others feel happy. He referred to the great work Theosophy has done in the world—to revive the spiritual spirit, a life of love, of helpful truthfulness, and of self sacrifices. The useful man was not he who was rolling in riches and enjoying himself; no, it was he who led a holy, pure, and a helpful life,—instancing as an illustration, the life of Madam Blavatsky, Colonel Olcott, and Mrs. Annie Besant. Their labours had extended to 800 branches all over the world. They had left relations and families and had the patience for many years to work in disseminating the great principles of Theosophy—pure in word and deed, devoted to the light of truth, self-denying and self-sacrificing, working on the principle of unity and of love, the love of God and the harmonies that prevail in the universe.

The president, in addressing the meeting, spoke of the days of the first arrival of the Theosophists in India, on the 16th July 1879, of their humble abode in a bungalow hired at Girgaum, and of the actual commencement of work on the 23rd March 1879. Asia was to them a paradise, a land of promise; and their attraction was towards the East. Madam Blavatsky knew of the ancient sages and was working with and for them. Colonel Olcott detailed the strides that Theosophy had made since then; spoke of their enemies, the missionaries, the padrees, who had an idea that they could snuff the Theosophists out by publishing slanders against them in their paper, but who had eventually to sign an apology, the terms of which he dictated. He also spoke of his early experiences, of the reception given to them in this hall, twenty-six years ago, when he gave his first lecture; how the movement had prospered in the face of all opposition until Theosophy could now boast of many branches over the world, etc.

The proceedings terminated at about 7 30 p. m. with the presentation of bouquets and garlands of flowers to the president amidst repeated cheers.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race—Sailed at 2-45 p.m. on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Allows M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
Janetta	Sch	Officers, H.E.	4 20 24	1 45 24
Pixie	4 42	Mr H R Greaves	4 40 28	1 49 40
Jean	19 12	Capt H S Black, R I M	4 54 41	1 59 29
Sayonara	14 24	Maj Curtis, R A M C and Mr C G Nomico		Did not start

From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island leaving it to Port round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard and thence to Committee Vessel.

Course No. 13 9/8 miles—1st Prize won by Janetta. Wind W N W Strength Moderate.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race—Sailed at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

Name of Boats	Allows M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival	Corrected Time.
Eileen	Sch	Mr N N Wadia	4 51 44	1 51 44
Stella	9 22	Col H W Boyd, I M S	5 3 10	1 53 48
Melody	18 45	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 8 39	1 49 54

From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon leaving it to Port round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island and round Red Channel Buoy North of Butcher Island leaving both to Starboard, round Butcher Beacon leaving it to starboard and thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard, finishing at Committee Vessel.

Course No 14—12.5 miles—1st Prize won by Melody. Wind W N W, Strength moderate.

BOMBAY RACES.

12TH EXTRA MEETING, TUESDAY MARCH 21.

HANDICAPS

The Consolation Plate—5 furlongs—Childs Guide 10, 7, Royalist 9 10, Harpist 9 4, Epitome 8 10, Gun Metal 8 6, Deakkanaway 8 0, Rush Brook 7 10, Foot Print 7 10, Firecraker 7 9, Apology 7 6, Blue Blood 7 5, Banker 7 4, Kitty Grafton 7 3, Miss Windsor 7 0, Sperea 7 0, Link 6 13, Genlite 6 10, Athelo 6 8, Fitzroe 6 7, Stoddart 6 0, Sundown 6 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 8 lbs.

The Arab Consolation Plate—1 Mile, Sandow 9 12, Arabistan 8 8, Bendigo 8 6, Galeton 8 1, St Gatien 7 12, Arabian Flag 7 10, Seipne 7 10, Young Kaiser 7 8, Rozumna 7 7, Hampstead 7 7, Arab Maid 7 6, Nadir Shah 7 5, Smasher 7 3, Royal Blood 7 2, Eed 6 9, Makhoel 6 7, Pendragon 6 7, Chiragh 6 0.

The 1st Small Consolation Plate—5 furlongs: Mint 9 10, Governor 8 13, Bumblepuppy 8 8, Winchester 7 10, Lisgate 7 8, Guiding Star 7 8, Calcutta 7 7, Reflector 7 6, Random 7 0, Sybarite 6 12, Chiragh 6 9, Shiraz 6 7, Jan Alum 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

The Sandown Plate—9 furlongs—Childs Guide 10 7S, Kesington 10 13, Shotover 9 7, Pat Gould 9 2, Admiral Crichton, 9 0, Riverside II 8 4, Teawood 7 11, Selayenee 7 2, Dumbell 7 0, Misty 6 12, Frost 6 3, Stoddart 6 0, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

The Malim Plate—7 furlongs—Nevanjee 9 12, False Start 9 7, Achilles 9 5, Oriental 9 4, Hermit 9 10, Mocreed 8 8, Yong Cardigan 8 8 Young Kohinoor 8 4, Mint 8 3, Bandit II 8 2, Serjamal 7 13, Nalukeen 7 10, Pamela, II 7 7, Grey Fox 7 5, Yerbo 7 5, Setor 7 3, Mosumma 7 2, Zarrill 7 1, Delerjung 6 12, Dagger 6 2 Nusser 6 6, Erban 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

The Second Small Consolation Plate—5 furlongs—How's That 9 10, Yerbo 9 7, Mosumma 9 4, Swazi 9 0, Money 8 1, Malabar 7 13, Tawasal, 7 12, Superior 7 6, Gold 7 4, Rogues Charte 7 0, Gendarme 6 12, Muslin 6 7, Jan Alum 6 6. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. Ct

Bombay 19th March 1905.

THE

PREVENTION

OF

DISEASES

Particularly prevalent in the cold weather is best brought about by the wearing of hygienic clothing. The only certain way of ensuring that the clothing you are wearing is of such a nature is to purchase it from a firm who guarantees to supply nothing but

ABSOLUTELY

PURE

WOOL.

By wearing pure wool you are guarding yourself against dangers from both within and without as Wool acts as a non-conductor, and serves to keep the body in a normal condition.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1905.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH!

It is inevitable that when Russia is talking of a fight to a finish, we should begin to speculate upon the prospect of peace. The changed tone of the Russian Press is undoubtedly due to the necessity of assuming a bold front if the last vestiges of Russian prestige are not to be destroyed. If she cannot win battles, Russia can, at any rate, fight on until, in the interests of humanity, the influence of the Powers is exerted to procured peace. Russia may declare that not while a soldier or a rouble remains will she sue for a stoppage of the war, but that does not preclude indirect overtures which the situation already seems to favour. The difficulty of persuading the financiers to conclude fresh loans for Russia is a more potent factor for peace than the defeat of her armies. Before the war, we heard a great deal about the reserves of treasure in the Russian Exchequer and the statement that there is at present a gold reserve of 1,349 million roubles, equivalent to more than twice the amount required to cover the note circulation is clearly intended as a set off to the refusal of the Paris bankers to conclude a loan unless peace be resolved upon. With the rest of the financial world closed to them, the Tzar's Government have turned to their own patriotic bankers at home who have agreed to raise a loan of two hundred million roubles at five per cent. Meanwhile Germany and America are quite ready to accommodate victorious Japan. The military problem presents its own difficulties. The renewed trouble in Poland is but an indication of what is likely to happen in all the disaffected centres of the Empire, when attempts are made to mobilise the fresh army which the Tsar has decided to raise. The position in Manchuria grows daily worse, and the attempt to make a stand at Tieling has terminated after heavy loss in a resumption of the Russian flight north. It is said that some of the Russian soldiers have perpetrated a grim joke at the expense of General Kuropatkin. They declare that he solemnly swore that he would not retreat beyond Irkutsk for all the Japanese in the world. The task of continuing the "advance" so far may now devolve upon General Linievitch; anyhow, he is on the road to Harbin. All that is known of him is that to the soldiers he is "Papa Linievitch" and is therefore a popular General. He has so far failed to distinguish himself in the present campaign except to disagree with Kuropatkin. He commanded the Russian right flank in the fighting around Muklen and was disastrously defeated by General Kuroki. At the outbreak of the war, he commanded a force whose object was to proceed from Vladivostock to Korea and drive a wedge between the Japanese Army advancing north and that being despatched against Port Arthur. The plan was, however, quickly dropped. The reputation of General Linievitch is built upon his successes in most of Russia's recent campaigns in the Far East before she encountered the Japanese. He served under Skobeleff in his campaigns against the Turkomans and earned his earliest distinctions in those days. There is little in his record to indicate that he will do any better against the Japanese than the distinguished soldier he has succeeded.

COTTON FIELDS OF THE FUTURE.

WHILE the British Cotton-Growing Association is conducting experiments the whole empire over, America is growing somewhat uncomfortable at the prospect of losing the power to control the market. Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, Massachusetts, trails a red herring across the path, by urging, in a letter to a Manchester contemporary, that there is probably no section of the world offering such opportunities for young men with moderate capital, intelligence and aptitude to establish themselves as are now offered in Northern Texas, Louisiana, the Indian territory, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri, all but the latter—we presume he means the last—fully within the cotton zone. The Association will doubtless advise young men with capital to try the new fields they are opening out; and they are undoubtedly making progress, though there may at present be something in Mr. Atkinson's accusation against them that they are not paying sufficient attention to the physical geography, geology, climatology and chemistry of cotton culture. Mr. Atkinson wishes it to be believed that the short supply of cotton from the crop of 1903 was due to an accident or abnormal cause and not to any lack of land or labour or area planted in cotton in the United States in that year. The sudden increase in the destruction of the boll weevil in Texas is assumed to have reduced the Texas product by 750,000 bales. That shortage, he holds, gave the opportunity for the corner in cotton which was so disastrous to spinners and also to the promoter of the speculation. Had the normal crop of Texas been gathered in that year, a normal supply, with a moderate surplus, would have been placed upon the market. And in the following year the farmers having planted earlier and given greater attention to their crop, they were able to add their quota to the very large crop without much apparent reduction through devastation of the boll weevil. That may be, but it is no reason why the British manufacturers should leave everything to that province or America.

Mr. Atkinson seems to think it is, and on the very ground argues that the efforts of the British Cotton-Growing Association to establish the production of cotton in other countries is a misdirection of energy. Nothing at all of the sort. Competition will do America good, as it will not induce the growers of the United States to mend their ways and put their cotton into the market in better form. But Mr. Atkinson's letter can only be regarded as a piece of special pleading on behalf of the cultivators of the United States. He wants to persuade us that it is "more fit to promote the interdependence of the English-speaking of Great Britain and of the United States" and he asks if that interdependence may not tend to the maintenance of peace and good-will for all time, especially if the movement, now being urged by Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, to neutralise the ways of commerce from the ports of North America across the Atlantic to the ports of Europe should be successful. What, he asks, could give greater assurance of the peace of the world than to establish the interdependence of the two great branches of the English-speaking people, each benefiting the other by the exchange of products? Peace at any price is not to be thought of and the economical aspect of the operations of the British Cotton-Growing Association is the first to be considered. Manchester has a large section of ultra-anti-jingos, but fortunately it has many sound-headed business men who will not be misled by any Yankee special pleading, though its leading journal affords space for the palpable intention to mislead those who were pro-Boer, three or four years ago. They will look to their own pockets first, and that is really how the question of new fields and a supply of cotton must be regarded, not in connection with any remote possibilities of affecting good feeling either with the United States or any other country. We are, and must be, independent of all.

It is like American coolness to urge that the British Cotton-Growing Association would spend its money to better advantage in making a complete and exhaustive study of the conditions of the South-Western States and territories beyond the Mississippi. "Ten million acres of land may be speedily added to the thirty millions now under cultivation and yet bearing but a small proportion to the vast area in that section as yet untouched by the plough." Without such complete study and knowledge of the chemistry of the cotton plants and of the soils of the United States and of the geological and climatic conditions, it is impossible to ascertain their resources, Mr. Atkinson urges. And doubtless he is right. But why does not the Government of the United States carry out the desired investigation? The British Cotton-Growing Association will buy all the cotton it requires from the United States, but by opening up fresh fields it will not only be independent of American harvests, but be free of the ill effects which are produced by American business methods, which do not at all commend themselves to British merchants. The vapourings of such men as the author of "Wake up, John Bull" lead the foreigner, including the American, to imagine John Bull to be as dead asleep as Mr. Atkinson evidently thinks us. If he did not, he would never surely have had the impudence to write a letter which is insulting to the intelligence of every British subject; more especially to the men of Manchester, whom, he evidently thinks are the least difficult to mislead. We are hopeful that the operations of British-Cotton-Growing Association will extend rather than contract, and that it may achieve to the full the object for which it was organised. At the same time the Association must be again reminded that, if it is to do all its founders desired, it will be necessary to make its investigations on an extensive scale and to avoid any appearance of stinginess or want of enterprise in its operations.

THE FRUIT PIGEON.

DR. R. HANITSCH, Curator of the Raffles Museum, contributes a most interesting account of the large fruit pigeon of Christmas Island, much of which will be new to the average reader. The birds are stated to have largely decreased on the island during the last few years. The usual method of catching them is with a noose at the end of a long stick. The men climb up the tree on which the bird perches, and whilst imitating the cooing sound of the bird draw the noose over its head. The birds show the most incredible stupidity during this performance, so that the man is generally able to secure several specimens without changing his position. The months from December to April coincide with the wet season, and the bird disappears during those months in order to breed. Nobody, however, can tell where it goes to. Probably the statement of this disappearance merely means that the pigeon stops cooing during that period with the result that its presence can be noted only with difficulty. An additional explanation is that the men do not like to work during the rainy season and find it difficult to climb the wet and slippery trees. The total area of Christmas Island is 43 square miles. There were ten licensed bird catchers on the Island in June whose catches were limited to ten per day after June 6th. Even after this restriction, the licences allowed 3,000 birds to be caught per month, although only about one half of this number was reached in June last. There are still large numbers of pigeons on the Island, but it is not reasonable to expect that the supply could hold out against such a drain for many more years, even if they were not occasionally decimated by droughts or other natural causes. In former years when there was no regular communication between Christmas Island and Java and Singapore, the pigeon formed an essential item of the food of the inhabitants. Conditions have materially changed since then. There is now an abundance of animal food on the Island, fowls, ducks, tame pigeons, pigs and occasionally sheep. Thus the pigeon is no more required by Europeans and most natives, except as an occasional pleasant change of diet, so that its capture can be restricted to the lowest possible figure consistent with the health and comfort of the inhabitants. In any case, the random and unreasonable waste of former times ought not to be repeated. It is difficult to imagine what possible use some of the employers of the bird-catchers could have had for ten to twenty of the birds per day. The hospital ought to have the first claim upon any birds caught.

SMOKERS IN FRANCE.

THERE are terrible times ahead for the French Government. It is not either of the Pretenders nor the Roman Church that is most to be feared, but the Society for the Prevention of the Abuse of Tobacco. For whereas its other enemies attack it as a Government, the Society condemns it as an instigator towards crime—a kind of moral Fagin. As is well known, a considerable share of the national income is obtained from the Government monopoly in tobacco. The proceeds from this source increase year by year, and the Government not unnaturally rejoices. Not so the Society. According to its ideas, every ill from which France is suffering is brought about entirely by the Government in its capacity of public poisoner. And that no one shall plead ignorance in future, the Society is about to set up placards throughout the country giving a list of the poisons contained in one cigar. They are besides the deadly nicotine, carbonic acid, oxide of carbon, cyanhydric acid, formic aldehyde, sulphuretted hydrogen, and some twenty other poisons. And on its sale of them to the innocent citizens the demoniacal Government is thriving! What is worse, it obstinately refuses even to discuss the possibility of giving up its evil courses and prohibiting smoking for good and all in France.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Commander W. S. Bourman arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat.

SIR IAN HAMILTON is expected to reach Calcutta from Japan on the 27th or 28th instant.

WITH reference to the statement that Mr. Sassoon J. David has undertaken to present a statue of the Prince of Wales to Bombay, we learn that the announcement was unauthorised.

MR. KIRK, Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraphs, has been granted three years' extension of the appointment.

REPORTS from the North-West Frontier Province state that the recent heavy rains have been very beneficial to the crops, and have repaired most of the damage done by the frost.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales will give a cup to be run for at the Calcutta Races next cold weather. The added money by the Turf Club will be Rs. 15,000, so the race will be a valuable one.

THE Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., Chairman, Port Trust, returned from Karachi by s. s. Linga on the morning of Saturday, 18th March, from duty on the Committee on Karachi Harbour Improvements.

A LICENSE for the supply of electrical energy within the Municipality of Delhi has been granted by the Punjab Government to Messrs. Arthur Grey, Barister-at-Law, Lahore, Thomas Wilson of the firm of Messrs. John Fleming and Co. of Bombay, and Lowther Robert Windham Forrest of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. of Bombay, Merchants.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Arabia, were:—Sir John Lambert, Sir Edwin John, Lady Maclean and Misses Maclean, Rani Saheb of Kapurthala, Sir Patrick and Lady Playfair, Sir George and Lady Pretyman, Hon'ble Mrs. Gerard, Sir Thos. Higham, Sir Arnold and Lady White, Sir Pallip Grey Egerton, Bt., and the Earl of Stair.

WITH effect from the 1st July, 1905, Cash Deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank may be held either at call, or subject to six months' notice of withdrawal, or partly at call and partly subject to six months' notice of withdrawal. From the date, the rate of interest allowed on deposits at call will be reduced from 3 1-8 per cent. to 3 per cent. per annum, and interest will be allowed on all deposits requiring six months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 2 3-4 per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions of the rules.

CAPTAIN J. W. D. MEGAW, I. M. S., contributes an interesting paper to the current issue of the "Indian Medical Gazette" on the principal features of liver abscess as observed in Calcutta. The first of these is the influence of dysentery, and Dr. Leonard Rogers is quoted to the effect that in 90 per cent. of fatal cases of liver abscess there is a previous history of dysentery. In the second place it has been observed that the number of Europeans admitted to hospital suffering from liver abscess is much greater in proportion to the totals of the community to which they belong than the admission of members of other communities. Thirdly, men are more liable to be attacked than women. Fourthly, it appears to be proved that alcohol plays an important part in predisposing men to abscess, and, says Captain Megaw, "there is a sufficiently strong case against alcohol to make it advisable for anyone who has suffered from dysentery to be extremely sparing in the use of alcohol." Finally, "the disease is essentially one of early manhood; it is rare in youth and old age, and not seen in childhood."

THE Irish controversy of which the Home papers have been so full furnishes a fairly ridiculous instance of how nothing may grow to something and something to a great matter, when the atmosphere of Parliament is steamy and personalities are the order of the day. Someone in an early part of the debate made the remark that Sir Antony MacDonnell in his Indian days had been nicknamed "Fenian;" another speaker on the same side took up the point, and at a subsequent stage it becomes a regular charge against the Government that they should have sent this man who was known even in India as a Fenian to shape the destinies of Ireland. Now if Sir Antony MacDonnell had come into this "sobriquet" it would not have been anything wounderful, remarks the "Pioneer," seeing that with the ready wit and exuberant fancy that mark young Englishmen it is bestowed on every third Irishman of the Catholic persuasion who enters the Civil Service. There were at least three Fenians among Sir Antony's contemporaries. A genial Commissioner of Meerut, quite innocent of political leanings and in official matters in pronounced antagonism with his chief, was always known as Fenian W—s. A Commissioner in Bengal since deceased enjoyed the same title, which was shared by another Bengal Civilian since retired. In the circumstances it is rather remarkable that Sir Antony MacDonnell should have escaped the common fate; but he did. And yet the imaginary nickname is now one of Ulster's most serious grievances against him.

REFORM IN RECRUITING.

[BY AN EX-SERGEANT.]

IT is doubtful if there is any military department in which reform is more urgently needed than the recruiting one. First impressions are lasting, and those connected with the conversion of the into the soldier are not such as to imbue him with markedly pleasurable anticipations as to what the wearing of the King's Scarlet entails. It is impossible, when the process is given detailed consideration, that, under the present condition of things, anything else should be the case. While reform has marked the soldier's life in several directions of late—notably with regard to food, &c.—little or nothing has been done to soften the asperities of enlistment. To all practical intents and purposes the arrangements now holding good are identical with those that obtained a hundred years ago.

Reform in recruiting is wanted at the very beginning, writes an Ex-Sergeant in the "Pall Mall Gazette." The lack of dignity, for one thing, with which the whole operation is conducted—from the elementary to the final stages—cannot but exert a bad influence upon the working results. The candidate for military glory who is not thoroughly disgusted by the experiences attending the process of initiation into a full blown soldier of the King must have an extremely philosophic temperament. Now, the average would-be "swaddy" has nothing of the sort. It may fairly be claimed for him, however, that, without being thin-skinned, he has some regard for ordinary decency and comfort, and that he expects to find this regard catered for when he seeks to be enrolled among his country's defenders. I unhesitatingly assert, though, that until his enlistment be completed, and he is settled in barracks, he will find nothing of the sort.

Consider for one moment what the various stages are that take place in the metamorphosis of a civilian into a soldier. If they had been designed by the authorities expressly for the purpose of inspiring a feeling of disgust at every turn, they could scarcely be improved upon. Otherwise, however, they leave a good deal to be desired. Thus, to begin with, the famous placards detailing the "Advantages of the Army" are drawn up with the cunning of a shady company-promoter in the way they gloss over drawbacks and magnify unimportant details. The tactics of their compilers, indeed, are those usually associated with dishonest bucket-shop keepers. Where there is not flagrant misstatement, there is at least suppression of the truth. This, however, is but a small matter compared with what follows, for the average soldier is so mysteriously constituted that he will not even murmur when he subsequently discovers that he has to pay for the celebrated "free kit," and that the promised "shilling a day" is a delusion. Still, it is scarcely in keeping with the dignity of a great Government Department to obtain its "personnel" under false pretences.

Let it be supposed, however, that an "active and intelligent young man, between eighteen and thirty-five" (to adopt the inflated terminology of the War Office advertising experts), has been so favourably attracted by the glowing accounts of Army life described on these placards that he makes up his mind to embrace it forthwith. What he has to do then is to put himself into communication with the recruiting sergeant. The chief place in London for finding one of these enterprising warriors is Trafalgar-square. Here, any week day, a dozen or more may be met busily patrolling the pavement on the north and east side of the National Gallery. This is their recognised "beat." Representing all arms of the Service—Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery—they walk up and down from morning to evening, casting eager glances for likely candidates among the passers-by. On seeing one, the usual process is to accost him straightway, and without the slightest regard to the publicity entailed. Now this open touting—for it amounts to nothing less—is not dignified. If the Police, the Post Office, and the Fire Brigade can dispense with it, why not the Army?

If, from a casual glance, the intending recruit appears reasonably sound in wind and limb, and somewhere between the specified ages, the sergeant [illegible] a shade more over the right ear, and swears that he [illegible] regiment with a vacancy for a colonel in it. His new acquaintance, he asserts, cannot possibly do better than come round the corner with him at once, and have the whole thing settled straight off. The bargain is struck there and then on the pavement, and the two go off amid the embarrassing glances of a curious crowd, the prospective addition to the British Army devoutly wishing that some less public way of making his debut could be devised.

On reaching St. George's Barracks—the principal recruiting-centre in London—the sergeant escorts the newcomer to a dingy little office, where he makes a preliminary examination as to his mental and physical fitness to join the Army. There is a detailed description of this in a recently published novel, called "The King's Scarlet," which, to many people, will read almost like a burlesque. From personal experience, however, I am convinced that the author might have enlarged very much more on the ordeal awaiting recruits at St. George's, and still have been well within the mark. The whole process, indeed, seems to have been devised with the special intention of impressing unfavourably all who undergo it.

Before the medical authorities take him in hand the candidate is put through a searching examination as to his past. He is asked nineteen questions, ranging over a remarkable variety of subjects. Information, for example, is sought as to his age, condition, previous history religious beliefs, and even his views on vaccination. The authorities, indeed, seem quite unnecessarily inquisitive. A curious point in connection with the various questions asked is that liability to two years' imprisonment with hard labour is incurred for a false answer to any of seven specified ones. With regard to the remaining twelve, however, the recruit is apparently free to return any answer he pleases. At any rate no penalty is mentioned as attaching to a false one. Among the seven which are regarded as of special importance are the following: "Are you, or have you been, an apprentice?" "Are you married?" "Have you ever been, sentenced to imprisonment by the Civil Power?" and "Have you ever been rejected as unfit for the military or naval forces of the Crown?" I sometimes wonder Pall Mall does not add to the collection the historic one, "Does your mother know you're out?" The other interrogatories refer to the applicant's name, age, birthplace, nationality, and willingness to adhere to certain terms of service. The document embodying these questions and answers is certainly a one-sided one, inasmuch as it is absolutely dumb as to what the authorities undertake on their part. Perhaps, however, it is—in the interests of recruiting—just as well that this should be so.

When the recruit has affixed his signature to the paper, in token that "the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made," the medical examination is proceeded with. For this purpose he is taken into a bare, uncomfortable room, adjoining the sergeant's boudoir he has just left, and told to strip to the skin. There are probably a dozen or more other candidates waiting to be seen at the same time, and privacy is accordingly quite out of the question. Should the non-commissioned officer in charge deem it desirable, he may order a man to have a bath before the doctor sees him. The baths at St. George's are not inviting and, if business is brisk, it frequently happens that they have to do duty for several patrons without change of water. Here, as I need scarcely point out, is a direction in which reform might again be instituted.

The medical examination, though searching, is extremely rough-and-ready. Stark naked, the aspirants are ushered, two or three at a time, into the inspection-room. Here one doctor tests the lungs, another the eyesight, and a third the physical development generally. Sometimes, however, a single doctor carries out the whole examination. This highly responsible work is performed by members of the Army Medical Service. The great idea animating them seems to be to rush it through as quickly as possible, and then be free to enjoy the remainder of the day. As a natural result it is rather a toss-up whether a man be accepted or rejected.

(Concluded on page 7).

THE TIELING FIGHTING.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN ROUT.

KUROPATKIN'S RESIGNATION.

NO PROSPECT OF PEACE.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Russians burned the provisions and fodder at Tieling which were piled round the station and two-thirds were destroyed.

Numerous spoils were captured and a great number of prisoners were captured by the Japanese right wing.

Newspaper despatches received at St. Petersburg estimate that there were 19,000 casualties in the battle at Tieling.

General Kuropatkin was obliged to abandon his stores and eighty guns.

Reuter's correspondent with General Oku says that Tieling was occupied after a severe fight, the Russians retiring in confusion.

It is not believed that the Russians will make another stand south of Harbin.

The Japanese have covered almost ninety miles in a fortnight fighting practically every inch of the way.

The following telegram was received on Friday night, from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

The Railway Station and facilities at Tieling existing on a large scale rival those at Liaoyang. Large quantities of the Russian provisions and fodder are stored whereof nearly two-thirds were burnt by the enemy. Our trophies are considerable, but not yet counted.

Prisoners in the direction of our right are numerous, but the exact number is not reported.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Reuter wires from Antananarivo that Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet left Nossibe on Thursday, the destination being unknown.

The St. Petersburg press is changing its tone and is now demanding the prosecution of the war. It praises General Kuropatkin's energy, and determination in the face of overwhelming difficulties, and approves the appointment of General Linievitch as Commander in-Chief.

The Conservative element in high Councils at Tokio, which formerly was opposed to an advance on Harbin, now favours pressing the Japanese advantages and carrying the war to its utmost limit.

Fighting continues unabated thirty miles to the north of Tieling. The Japanese are pressing on both flanks of the enemy.

General Kuropatkin and General Linievitch telegraphed to the Tsar on the 17th respectively resigning and assuming the supreme command in accordance with his Majesty's orders.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

It is reported that General Kuropatkin is already en route for St. Petersburg.

The bare announcement that General Kuropatkin had been superseded by General Linievitch and the absence of any complimentary references to his services is much commented upon at St. Petersburg.

A Commission has been appointed, under the presidency of General Roop, to investigate the circumstances leading to the capitulation of Port Arthur and to try General Stoessel.

The statement that General Kuropatkin has started for St. Petersburg is confirmed.

General Linievitch has now assumed the command of the Russian Army at the seat of war.

THE TROUBLE IN POLAND.

Renewal of Strikes.

Mobilization rumours have caused fresh strikes at Lodz and Warsaw.

COLLISION IN THE MERSEY.

Calcutta Steamer Damaged.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

The steamer Asia bound to Calcutta collided with a Cork liner in the Mersey last night.

Both were badly damaged and the Asia had to return and is docking.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL.

Her Majesty Stormbound.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Her Majesty the Queen has started for Lisbon.

LONDON MARCH 18.

Owing to the roughness of the sea the Royal Yacht, with her Majesty the Queen on board, had to take refuge in Portland harbour.

LATER.

The Queen has left for Portugal.

MILITARY SERVICE IN FRANCE.

Both the French Chambers have passed the Two Years' Military Service Bill.

A SPECIAL feature of the March issue of the "Indian and Eastern Engineer" for March is a reproduction of a fine photograph of the new Royal Indian Marine trooper and auxiliary cruiser, "Dufferin." The article on Light Railways is fully illustrated with photographs of engines and rolling stock of the Leek and Manifold Valley Railway, England, which has recently been completed to the designs of Mr. E. R. Calthrop, who was responsible for the Barsi Light Railway. This little line may be taken as typical of the great capacity which may be compassed on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE FINANCES.

New Japanese Loan.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN HELP.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Count von Bulow, speaking in the Reichstag, said that there was absolutely no reason why Germany should endeavour to prevent placing a Russian loan in Germany who would equally put no difficulties in the way of the Japanese in a similar contingency.

It is reported in this connection that Japan is about to float a loan in Germany.

It is understood that the representatives of French Bankers have left St. Petersburg without concluding a loan.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

If satisfactory terms can be arranged a number of New York bankers are ready to participate with the German financiers in bringing out a Japanese loan.

It is officially announced that Russia's gold reserve yesterday was 1,349 million roubles, and circulating credit notes 903 million. The amount legally required to cover these is only 602 millions.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that negotiations with the bankers for a five per cent. internal loan of two hundred million roubles have been virtually concluded.

THE PROTEST AGAINST THE TEA DUTY.

Action of the League.

Sir West Ridgeway, presiding at a meeting of the Anti-Tea Duty League, declared the increased duty was unjust, harsh and cowardly, and urged the exaction of a pledge from every candidate at the bye-elections to vote for a reduction of the duty.

The Executive Committee adopted the suggestion.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

Double Victory for Scotland.

In the International Rugby match, Scotland beat England by eight points to nil, and in the Association match, Scotland beat Ireland by four goals to nil.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The scratch competition for the Gold Medal of the Calcutta Golf Club has been won by Mr. B. Sinclair, who has beaten Mr. G. Walker in the final after a tie, with the fine score of 84 for eighteen holes.

The Penang Silver Medal Handicap has been won by Mr. Townsend.

DISTILLERIES IN BENGAL.

The Bengal Government are introducing the Madras contract distillery system, in place of the existing Gut still excise system, into this Province.

The change will be made with effect from the 1st proximo in the Orissa Division and the Midnapore District, and will be extended to the other Districts gradually.

PAPERCHASE IN CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta Light Horse Paperchase Cup was run off to-day before a large gathering. Mr. Evers, on Forlorn Hope, came in first with Mr. Outram on Myrene second and Mr. Bishop on Malacca third. Thirteen started.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Duperier, Director-General of Military Works, is proceeding Home immediately on eight months' combined leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lukis, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Agra, will, it is understood, be appointed Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

It is notified that the musketry year for all Volunteer Corps will, beginning from the 1st April 1905, commence on the 1st April and terminate on the 31st March following. The course lately fired by Volunteer Corps located in the hills will count for the year 1904-05.

ARRIVALS, MARCH 18.

Major R H Dawing, 70th Punjabis, from Secunderabad.
Major A G Moore, 27th L Cavy, from Bellary.
Lt-Colonel P R Legh, 110th Mahrattas, from Nasirabad.
Colonel C King Hall, 1st R M F, from Multan.
Captain H L Fellows, 47th Sikhs, from Sialkote.
Captain D Leslie Bennet, R A M C, from Jullundur.
Lt-Colonel H R Brander, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, from Umballa.
Captain J. Beatson Bell, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, from Umballa.
Captain H I Cooke, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, from Umballa.
Lt-Colonel L C Fryer, 45th Rattrays Sikhs, from Nowshera.
Captain F. S Kerr, 45th Rattrays Sikhs, from Nowshera.
Lt-Colonel W A B Dennys, 31st Punjabis, from Rawalpindi.
Major V F W A Paget, R H A, from Umballa.
Captain James Murray, The Black Watch, from Peshawar.
Lieut G J S Taylor, R H A, from Umballa.
Captain W E White, Adjutant, E I Railway Vols, from Jamalpur.
Captain H E Cotrill, 28th Punjabis, from Delhi.
Major D C Mocatta, 2-39th Garhwal Rifles, from Lansdowne.
Captain C W Porteous, 9th Gurkhas, from Fategarh.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

This evening Mr. J. S. Milne and Lieutenant J. C. S. Rendall meet Lieutenant James, R. N. and Mr. Abercrombie, R. N., in the semi-finals of the Open Doubles.

WE regret to announce the death from hydrophobia of Captain Chamier, R. E, Assistant Engineer, engaged on the construction of the Krishnagarh Bridge on the Ranaghat-Murshidabad Railway. He was bitten on the hand last January, when separating two dogs that were fighting. The wound was dressed, but he did not proceed to Kasauli Institute for treatment, as he was unwilling to leave his work on the bridge. He was taken ill with hydrophobic symptoms a few days ago and died on Wednesday night at Krishnagarh, before he could be removed to Calcutta.

PROPOSED BRONZE AND NICKEL COINAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

The Secretary of State has approved the proposals of the Government of India for the substitution of bronze coins for the existing copper coins and for the introduction of a nicked coin of the denomination of one anna. The design of this nickel coin has not yet been finally settled. Meanwhile, amendments in the law to give effect to the proposals are being considered.

THE ROLT INQUIRY.

The members of the Rolt Case Inquiry Commission have finished their investigation and are writing their report, which will be submitted on completion to the Bengal Government.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The programme of the Viceroy's spring tour is now settled. His Excellency visits only Pusa, Lucknow, Agra, Meerut and Delhi, arriving at Simla on the 12th April.

EUROPEANS IN KABUL.

THE AMIR'S TANNING FACTORY.

Mr. Thornton, a tanning expert who has long been in the employment of the Amir, has returned to India from Europe, where he has been buying fresh leather-working plant for his Highness's factory. He is now proceeding to rejoin his appointment at Kabul.

Major Cleveland, I. M. S., who recently proceeded to Kabul in a medical capacity is returning to India, with Mrs. Cleveland whose health has made it necessary for her to seek a change of climate.

Mr. Finlayston, the engineer, who is engaged upon the building of his Highness's new palace remains on at Kabul.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Restrictions are notified upon the pilgrimage to the ensuing festival at Hampi, Bellary.

Constantinople announces the suppression of quarantine against Suez, except for pilgrim ships.

Revd. L. F. D. Blair, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical service, is permitted to retire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. H. Chenevix Trench has twelve months' leave.

Major Hill, inspecting officer, Punjab, Imperial Service troops, has eight months' leave.

Lieut-Colonel Jennings, Resident, Western Rajputana States, has six months' leave.

Major J. R. Roberts from leave is posted as Residency Surgeon, Indore.

Captain Knox, I. M. S., Madras, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand, and Major Burden, I. M. S., Bengal, as Residency Surgeon, Gwalior.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

A new set of rules are notified for the transmission of telegrams by Railway Telegraph Offices, the main point apparently being to prevent the despatch of private messages from interfering with the necessities of Railway traffic.

THE MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 19.

As a fitting sequal to the festivities in connection with H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's investiture as K. C. S. I., at the hands of H. E. the Governor of Bombay at Rajkot, seven addresses of congratulations from public bodies were presented to his Highness to-day at midday. His Highness received, at the Darbar Hall in the Motibaug palace, four addresses from deputations representing (1) the Nagir community, (2) the Rajput Grassia Samaj, (3) the Parsi Anjuman, and (4) the Pinjarapole Society. In the afternoon under a shamiana erected for the occasion in Victor Square an enthusiastic meeting of the Mahajans of Bhavnagar under the leadership of Nagarsheth Bhagwanbhai, was held at which his Highness received an address from the Mahajans, and two more addresses from the Andich Brahmin community and the Gowrakshaka Cow Protection Society.

All these addresses were enclosed in rich silver caskets of high class Cutch workmanship with beautiful designs and appropriate inscriptions. They were replete with expressions of fervent loyalty and unflinching devotion to the ruler of the State, and of warm gratitude for the innumerable acts of charity and benevolence that have distinguished the liberal policy and far sighted administration of the Maharaja. The Grassia Samaj very appropriately referred to the Maharaja's liberal policy towards them, and his keen solicitude for the preservation of their estates. The Mahajans among other things made special mention of the Maharaja's liberal famine policy, the generous remission of 14 lakhs of revenue and his personal devotion to the duties of his office, and the welfare of his subjects. The enthusiasm displayed when presenting these addresses was commensurate with the sincere affection in which the distinguished rulers of this State have been held by their subjects. Telegrams were received from the Mahajans of the principal Taluka towns of Bhavnagar territory expressing their heartfelt congratulation to the Maharaja on this auspicious occasion and fully sympathising with the objects of meeting. All these Mahajans of the moffusil had offered to present their addresses severally but believing that they could be fully represented by the great Mahajan of Bhavnagar his Highness did not wish to put them to unnecessary trouble and expense.

While receiving these addresses his Highness, who was visibly touched, acknowledged in a few appropriate words his sense of obligation to them all. He said he felt that the happiness and contentment of his loyal and devoted subjects were the highest decorations that a ruler could really boast of. In a neat speech at the end of the ceremony, at the shamiana, the Dewan Saheb, Mr. Prabhashanker Pattani, expressed his Highness's pleasure at receiving the addresses and feelingly referred to the Maharaja's gratitude to the King Emperor for conferring upon him the Knighthood of the most exalted Order of the "Star of India." He then gave sincere assurances from the Maharaja of his willingness and readiness at all times to strive his utmost to secure the general good and prosperity of the State committed to his care and to realise the heavy responsibilities which bind him to the best interests of his subjects.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

ELEVENTH MEETING.

ANOTHER good day's racing was witnessed on Saturday at the Mahalaxmi racecourse by a comparatively large crowd of spectators. It was more or less a Bookies' day, for most of the events fell to outsiders who were considered outclassed by the field entered with them. Seven events appeared on the official card, beginning with the First Parel Plate for which eight Arabs stripped. Magna Charta and Yerbo divided favouritism, but all public calculations were upset by Clever Boy, on whom eights were freely offered, romping in first, Mosumma coming home second, and Farewell and How's That placing a dead heat third. Ten horses faced the starter for the Second Parel Plate, for which Grey Fox was most in demand, but another upset awaited his supporters at the hands of Hermit, the favourite only securing second place, Oriental being third and Reflector fourth. The fourth event, the Ballarat Plate, secured eight entrants, Russley Rose quickly won the public fancy and this spanking Australian mare started off well and maintained the lead till a few yards from the winning post, where she was collared and finished a dead heat with Olga. In the run-off, however, she regained her reputation by winning from Olga by a good half length. A large field of fourteen lined the barrier for The Little Strangers' Handicap. The race was an open affair, though the majority pounced on High Born. Thunderstorm, notwithstanding the heavy odds offered on him, showed his colours by racing in an easy winner. Only half a dozen horses were entered for the Goodwood Plate, a high weight handicap, Shotover, Riverside and Testwood were equally fancied, but the laurels went to Essington. Level odds of twos were offered on Smasher and Arabistan, yet neither of them, though heavily backed, succeeded in even being plac, the victory going to Sirjimal, Panala II and Young Cardigan placing second and third respectively. The afternoon's doings terminated with the Santa Cruz Plate. Of the twenty-two horses that figured on the programme, no fewer than twelve were scratched and the issue was left with the remaining ten. Vasco, on whom very small odds could be obtained, was most in demand and this Grey Arab never once left the issue in doubt, though his mettle was vigorously tested close to the winning post by Kour Saheb. This brought an enjoyable afternoon's racing to a close during which the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, played a fine selection of music. Details:—

The First Parel Plate—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Nasar Abdulla's g a h Clever Boy 7st 13lbs
A Hoyt 1
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's br a h Mosumma 7st 10lbs ....Kanal 2
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Farewell 9st 2lbs .....Foster 3a
Mr. M Hormasjee's g a h How's That 1ste Bukhtawar 8st 7lbs .....Oomerkhan 3a

(a) Dead Heat.

Also ran :—Mint, 9st 10lbs, Heroo ; Yerbo, 8-6, Robinson ; Roomy, 7-3, Bennett, Magna Charta, 6 7, Kamad.

The race :—A good start Clever Boy was the first to leave the barrier, with How's That and Yerbo in very close attendance. This order was maintained till near home where How's That, Mosumma, and Farewell shot out for places, clever Boy winning from Mosumma by half a length in an exciting finish, How's That and Farewell being a dead heat third. Time—1 min 7 2-5 secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Magna Charta 3 to 1 Yerbo 5 to 1 Mint, 6 to 1 How's That, 7 to 1 Farewell, 8 to 1 Clever Boy, 12 to 1 Mosumma, 20 to 1 Roomy.

The Second Parel Plate—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 9st.....Robinson 1
Messrs M Gokuldass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 8st 4lbs.....Foster 2
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 9st 12lbs.....Kamad 3

Also ran:—Sabig 7st 12lbs A Hoyt, Winchester, 7-6, Heroo, Reflector, 7-2, Etul, Superior, 7-1 Native, Redlips, 8-12, Bennett, Jan Alum, 6-2, Dhondi, Shah Alum 6-0, Nama.

The Race: -Grey Fox gave a deal of trouble at the post. The hoisting of the barrier found Reflector the foremost to show its heels, with Oriental and Grey Fox well up. Down the straight Hermit shot through and Grey Fox and Oriental made headway for second and third place respectively. This order was maintained to the finish. Won by a length and a half, half a length separating second and third. Time—1min. 7secs,

Betting —2 to 1 against Grey Fox, 4 to 1 Sabig and Hermit 6 to 1 Oriental 10 to 7 Winchester and Superior, 2 to 1 Shah Alum, and 30 to 1 the others.

The Ballarat Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs 50. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 9st 5lbs
Robertson 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b aus m Olga 7st .....Bennett 2
Mr Gaistaun's br aus h Metalgia 9st...Robinson 3

Also ran :—Malvina, 8 12, Morrison; Bestman II, 8-10, A. Hoyt; Koko, 8 9, Kamad; Kay West 7-5, Dhondi, Pet Girl, 6-12 Etul.

The Race :—An excellent start. Russley Rose was the first to show its heels, with Olga second and Metalgia third. This order of running was kept up till very near home Russley Rose and Olga closed up and finished a dead heat first. Metalgia placing second. Half a length divided first and second. Time—1 min 31 sec,

Betting—2 to 1 against Russley Rose and Metalgia, 4 to 1 Bestman II. 7 to 1 Koko, 10 to 1 Olga 12 to 1 Malvina and Key West, 15 to 1 Pet Girl.

In the run off after the races though Olga led the whole way Russley Rose near home spurted and won by half a length.

The Little Strangers' Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second. Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under, landed since 1st July 1904 Distance—5 furlongs

Mr R R S's br a h Thunderstorm 8st 12lbs
Robertson 1
Mr Hajee Ali Khaderi's g a h Darby 8st 11lbs
Bennett 2
Messrs M Goculdas A Nanjee and S A Wahed's g a h Highborn 8st 11lbs ....Foster 3

Also ran :—Garjistan, 8st. 10lbs., Robinson; Waita-While, 8-7, Nama; Bookhit, 8 2, C. B. Mahomed; Sir Robert, 7-10, Kamad; Shirgat, 7-8, Omerkhan; Sherafi, 7-0, Heroo; Akhbar, 7-0 Native; Muslim, 7-4, A. Hoyt; Steel, 6-11, Etul; Nadim, 6-4, Dhondi; Pleasure, 6-0, Native.

The Race :—The field kept well in a bunch till the three furlong post where Shirgat took a short lead, Bookhit being second. Down the straight the same order was maintained, but near home Thunderstorm broke through and won, Darby finding second place, and Highborn third. Won in a very exciting finish by half a length; a short neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 2-5 secs.

Betting—4 to 1 against Highborn, 6 to 1 Sir Robert, Shirgat, Muslim and Sherafi, 8 to 1 Garjistan, Thunderstorm and Wait-a-While; 10 to 1 Darby and Bookhit; and 40 to 1 the rest.

The Goodwood Plate—Winner Rs 200; second, Rs. 100, third Rs 50 A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance —7 furlongs.

Captain Talbot's b aus g Essington 8st 13lbs
Morrison 1
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover 9st 8lbs...Kamad 2
Messrs P B Avasia and C Bleach's br e g Testwood 8st 8lbs .....A Hoyt 3

Also ran :—Riverside II, 9st. 11lb. Robinson; Dumbell, 7-5 Bennett; Stoddart, 6-7, Native,

The race hardly needs describing, for Essington, Shotover and Testwood respectively kept the pace from start to finish, passing the winning post in the same order. Time 1 min. 29 secs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Shotover, 2 1-2 to 1 Testwood, 3 to 1 Riverside, 6 to 1 Essington, and 8 to 1 the others.

The Dadur Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200.; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr. R R S's b a h Sirjamal 7st 3lbs.....Heroo 1
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II. 7st 11lb
Nama 2
Mr Abdool Rasack's g a h Young Cardigan 8st 7lbs.....Oomerkhan 3

Also ran :—Narunjee 9st. 10lbs, Foster; Arabistan 8-12, Robinson; Hadhur, 8-2, C. B. Mohamed; Smasher, 7-4, A. Hoyt; Eed, 6-8, Bennett.

The Race—Panala jumped away at the start, with Eed close at its heels, and Smasher third. On the curve Panala still kept the left while Eed and Smasher made room for Sirjimal and Young Cardigan close to the winning post. Sirjimal sparted and won from Panala by only a head, Young Cardigan being third. Half a length separated second and third. Time 2min. 8secs.

Betting—2 to 1 against Arabistan and Smasher, 4 to 1 Narunjee, 8 to 1 Hadhur and Young Cardigan 10 to 1 Panala and Eed, and 12 to 1 Sirjimal.

The Santa Cruz Plate.—Winner. Rs. 300; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr L H Spence's g a h Vasco 8st 2lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 7st 2lbs
Heroo 2
Mr A R Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor 8st 10lbs
Nama 3

Also ran: —False Start, 10st. 3lbs, Foster; Dilarjung, 8-11, Robinson; Sahiar, 8-8, Omerkhan; Zurriff, 8-1, Kamad; Nusser, 7-8, Bennett; Sagger, 7-1, Native; Erhan 6-3, Dhondi.

The Race:—False Start jumped off with the lead, with Vasco and Young Kohinoor a close second and third in the running. Down the straight the order was Vasco, Kour Saheb, and Young Kohinoor, this order being maintained to the end. Won by a head; three quarters of a length divided second and third. Time—1min. 20 2-5secs.

Betting—6 to 4 against Vasco, 4 to 1 Nusser and Zurriff, 8 to 1 False Start and Dilarjung, and 10 to 1 the remainder.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WINTER OILSEEDS.

The second general memorandum on the winter oilseeds crop of the season 1904-05 states :—

Assuming that the area under oilseeds in the United Provinces is, as estimated in December, about the same as last year, the reported area under rapeseed and mustard of 3·28 million acres is about 330,000 acres less than last year. The area under linseed has also diminished everywhere except in Hyderabad and Bombay, where there has been a considerable addition giving a net total increase for all the reporting provinces of 240,000 acres. In the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, which jointly have about 900,000 acres under rapeseed, the injury from frost is severe and the outturn will be poor. Prospects are worse in the United Provinces, as besides serious damage from frost, linseed has suffered from rust, and rapeseed from ipsects, and the outturn is roughly estimated between 25 and 40 per cent of the normal. The last season's area of these oilseeds, grown as single crops was 792,000 acres for linseed and 131,000 for rapeseed. The linseed crop covers 815,500 acres in the Central Provinces proper, which is slightly more than last year, but in Berar, with 118,000 acres, the decrease is 36 per cent. Damage by frost in the northern districts of the Central Provinces and insufficient moisture in Berar have reduced the estimated yield for the whole area to 35 per cent. of the normal. Bombay (including Sind) reports 422,000 acres under linseed, 10 per cent more than last year, and 127,000 acres under rapeseed, of which 100,000 acres are in Sind. Linseed has suffered to some extent from insufficient moisture and rapeseed also from frost. The returns from Hyderabad give 776,000 acres under linseed and 13,000 acres under mustard, an increase of 45 per cent over last year's area, and the estimated yield of 33,700 tons is also 32 per cent greater. The season has been generally favourable in Bengal where a yield of 90 per cent of the normal is expected. The estimated areas are 1,946,000 acres under rapeseed and 834,000 acres under linseed, compared with last year's estimates of 1,939,000 acres and 923,000 acres respectively; but these figures are largely conjectural. The area under mustard in Assam (excluding the permanently settled portions of Goalpara and Sylhet) is returned at 159,500 acres and the crop is expected to yield 75 per cent. of the normal.

THE Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE Amateur Athletic sports promoted by the Young Men's Christian Association were continued on Saturday afternoon, on the Marine Lines, Maidan with the following results :—

100 Yards Flat Race Handicap (Final)—A. H. Gawthorne, 1; T. Nissen, 2; C. Coulson, 3. Time—10 3-5 secs.

50 Yards Boys' Flat Race (3 to 7 years)—Tran Hansworth, 1; G. Wills, 2; V. Fareweather, 3.

One Mile Cycle Race (Members only) -J. Hildreth, 1; N. George, 2; T. Osborne, 3, Time—2 m. 51 1-3 secs.

120 Yds. Hurdle Race (Open)—A. Gawthorne, 1. R. Fido, 2. R. Hogan, 3. Time—16 4-5secs.

100 Yds. Flat Race, Girls (3 to 16 years)—Miss Mary Hildreth, 1, Miss Phyllis Baker, 2; Miss Nellie Samways, 3

50 Yds Flat Race, Girls (3 to 7 years)—Miss Dorothy George, 1, Miss Marjorie Ross, 2. Miss Aldreth Gaktie, 3.

5 Miles Cycle Race (Open)—J. Hildreth, 1. H. Mallandaine 2. K. Patel, 3.—Time 17min. 55secs.

880 Yds. Flat Race (Members only)—T. Nisson, 1. A. Gawthorne, 2. W. King 3. Time—2min. 21 1-5secs.

Ladies' Nomination Whistling Coon Snakes—Phillips, nominated by Miss Irene George, 1; Faulkner, nominated by Miss PhillisBaker, 2.

100 Yards Consolation Race (Open to those who competed and did not win)—W. Underwood 1; A. Smith 2. Time—11 secs.

Tug-of-War (Married vs. Single)—The former won.

After the conclusion of the sports, the prizes to the successful competitors were distributed by Mrs. A. Aston, to whom a vote of thanks was accorded, on the motion of Major-General McCausland.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. AUSTRIA.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding, to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Austria" to-, from the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 9. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 9 on Monday at 8 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health New Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 6 a.m. sharp on the 20th instant:—Mrs R S Attfield, Miss Attfield, Miss M Archibald, Mr H G Bevis, Major and Mrs Cartwright, Mr W Cohen, Mrs E. Condon, Miss Condon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Crommelin, Miss Crommelin, Mrs. C. Cockburn, Mrs. Dabbs, Captain and Mrs. H L M Fellows, Miss J Henvey Mrs. E. G. Hill, Miss A R Henderson, Revd. H F and Mrs La Flamme, Mr and Mrs Molony, Mr and Mrs Mandy, Miss E M Maunsell, Miss Meyer, General McCausland, Miss Ouseley, Mrs R F Rundle, Master Rundle, Mr. Josef Rosenfeld, Dr and Mrs C. Schulten, Mr J Schlesinger, Mrs W O'Sullivan, Major S M Tighe, Mr B Vassel, Mr and Mrs Watow, 2 children and 2 infants, and Miss Wills.

SAILANA NOTES.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR JASVANTSINGJI, K.C.I.E., Raja Sahib, returned on the evening of the 11th instant from Ajmere, where his Highness had been to take part in the deliberations of the Mayo College Working Committee.

Major H. B. Peacocke, the Political Agent, Malwa will arrive here, writes our Sailana correspondent on the 20th instant, from Sarvan and will stay for a couple of days. According to the previous arrangement, the Political Agent was to visit Sailana on the 16th, but the date was afterwards changed. He will go to Ratlam on or about the 22nd instant, and from there to Jaora.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather and the unfavourable condition of the crops the prices of grains in the local market have gone up and the people, more especially the poor, are at a great disadvantage.

The Moborrum holidays are going on peacefully and, owing to the scanty Mahomedan population, there are not many tabuts made here.

The Holi holidays have approached and some of the enthusiastic Hindus are going the round of the town every evening playing on drums and singing their special Holi songs. In this part of the country these holidays are enjoyed with more spirit and pleasure than in Gujerat.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

A SPECIAL train will leave for Santa Cruz as under :—Colaba at 2-45 p. m., Bombay Time; Church Gate Station at 2-50 p. m., Grant Road at 2-53 p. m., Bandra at 3-10 p. m. This special train arrives at Santa Cruz 3-20 p. m. The same special train will leave Santa Cruz for Bombay at 6-44 p. m., Bombay Time; arrives at Bandra 6-48 p. m., leaves Bandra 6-53 p. m., leaves Grant Road 7-7 p. m., leaves Church Gate Station 7-13 p. m., and arrives at Colaba at 7-17 p. m.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, was held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, at noon on Saturday, his Excellency the Governor, presiding. Amongst those present were : The Hon'ble Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S; the Hon'ble Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E., I.C.S; the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal [illegible], B.A., LL.B; the Hon'ble Mr. Dayl Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B; the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B; the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, J.P; the Honourable [illegible] ban Chintaman Rao Raghunath "alias" Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Senior); the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B; the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., [illegible] Hon. Khan Bahadur Darashah Rastamji [illegible] Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong; the Hon'ble Mr. Montague de Pomeroy Webb; the Hon'ble Mr. Edward Giles, M.A. C.I.E; the Hon'ble Mr J. L. Jenkins, M.A, I.C.S; the Hon'ble Mr. Richard Amphlett Lamb, C.I.E, I.C.S; the Hon'ble Dr. Ramerishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E; the Hon'ble Mr. Ernest Barkley Raikes; the Hon'ble Mr. Leslie Crawford; and the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E.

THE COURT OF WARDS BILL.

THE SECOND READING.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath in moving the second reading of the Bill to establish a Court of Wards in the Bombay Presidency said: I have to ask the Council in the first place to give "ex post facto" authority for an extension of the time within which the report of the Select Committee was to be furnished. When the Bill was read a first time, it was recognised that ample opportunity should be given to all concerned to make their views known, and the somewhat unusual period of five months was allowed for the report. But even that period did not suffice. I thought it desirable to request all Collectors to explain to persons likely to be affected by the measure, the principal provisions and especially the grounds for imposing restrictions in alienations and encumbrances in certain cases, and to ascertain and report any objections which were not put into formal written representation. It was, of course, not expedient to summon a meeting of the Select Committee until the reports called for were received. When we did meet we found very much matter for discussion and had to meet a good many times with the result that the time, the Council had prescribed for submission of the report, has been exceeded. As some of the provisions are common to this Bill and to the Bill for Amending the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, we also thought it expedient to have a joint meeting of the two Select Committees. I have no doubt that in the circumstances the Council will condone that delinquency. It will be evident, I think from the report of the Select Committee, and from the amendments suggested that the provisions have been considered with minute care. There are very many points, which are open to differences of opinion and in regard to some of them, it might almost be said, 'quot homines, tot sententiae.' Some of the clauses affect matters to which the common law and customs and other statute law may have some application, and we have taken great pains to prevent conflict. I have to acknowledge the great assistance rendered in this task by the other members of the Select Committee, and by the Secretary to the Council. It will be seen that we have been able to come to an agreement as regards most points, but I am sorry that we have not been able to reconcile our differences as regards all, and I infer from notices of amendments that as regards a few matters with respect to which I understood we had made a compromise, the Hon. Mr. Dikshit has reverted to his original views. I do not think that there would be any advantage in my attempting to deal more with those points of difference; they will be more properly considered when we come to discuss the clauses in detail. But there is one statement in the Hon. Mr. Dikshit's minute of dissent to which I must at once demur. He states that the proviso (3) to clause 40 (i) is one of the provisions which have rendered the Bill unpopular. I have already stated that special efforts were made to explain the Bill to persons concerned, and I find no indication whatever that either the Bill generally or the particular provision specified is unacceptable to the body of them. We have had no representation of persons affected from Sind. Four people belonging to Gulnagar in the Ratnagiri District have made a petition, but they are not large landholders and they take no exceptions to the provisions about alienation. The same is exactly true of three people belonging to the Satara District. Four large landholders belonging to Belgaum, who are, I believe, men of intelligence have given written replies to the Collector and, while one offers suggestions as regards other provisions, none take exception to the special provision in question; one expresses specific approval of it and all accept the measure as a whole. There is only one objection to that provision and a mere statement without any reasons from the whole of the Central and Northern Divisions. It is made by one Kazi Shirajudin Parkar of Bankot, and I think it unlikely that he is a person who can be affected. Somewhat numerous petitions have come from the Northern Division, and they require a little explanation. One purports to be from the principal Jaghirdars Vazifdars and Inamdars of the Broach District and sets forth that there is an assumption underlying the Bill that the majority of people of their classes are unable to take care of their interests, and that the restrictions in alienation are undesirable. It is signed only by Syed Zaniel Edroos as President of the meeting. Now this gentleman had come to see me a few days before the representation was received. He mentioned some objections which he entertained to some of the clauses and these, I may say, were not unadvisable and have I think, been met. But he was almost enthusiastic about the general beneficial character of the Bill and informed me that Mr. Morison, the Collector, had explained to him the object and effect of the provisions restricting alienation in certain cases and he recognised their expediency. Being therefore surprised at the conflict between the views verbally expressed and those in the written representation, I asked him to come before the Select Committee. He explained that the representation had been drawn up by a pleader in Bombay. Neither it nor the purport of it was ever put before the principal Jaghirdars, Vazifdars and Inamdars of the Broach District at all. It does not, except as regards the detailed objections before mentioned, express the views of the President of the meeting, and there is no ground for assuming that it represents the views of any other persons concerned. Another representation purports to be from the Thakore and Zamindars of the Broach District. The Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit showed me a copy of it, at the first meeting of the Select Committee, but up to the present day no copy with original signatures has reached Government. A copy indicating that five Thakores had signed it, was, however received, and I thought it best to make some inquiries about it. Although it sets forth that signatories are not qualified to speak on the abstruse considerations which would suggest themselves to a legal mind, it was as might be inferred from the highly argumentative tone, drawn up by a pleader. The expenses, however, were paid by the Thakore of Amod and he obtained the signatures of the other four. He and two others have made statements to the effect that they could not say whether any of the clauses would affect them adversely, but they thought it better to make a representation in advance, in case such should afterwards prove to be the case. A fourth says he did not understand the points and the fifth has not been found. The Gujarat Talukdars' Act applies to all of these Thakores; they have

seven months, as before, I have myself taken any opportunity which offered, of speaking to people concerned on the subject and have spoken to a considerable number. I have explained that an estate cannot be effectually preserved for the benefit of a family unless each holder is restricted to a life interest. Without exceptions they have agreed. It may be said that they probably did not like to oppose what I urge. But some freely criticised other provisions of the Bill and there is no reason why they should have refrained from taking exception to them if they thought it open to objection. As regards public critics I have taken pains to see what has been said in the press, both English and Vernacular, and I have found much approval and remarkably little disapproval of the Bill generally, while I have not noticed a single statement that the proviso quoted by the Hon. Mr. Dikshit is likely to have injurious effects. I am certain that there is no justification for my hon. friend's statement that that proviso is one which has made the measure unpopular. I must revert for a moment to the representation which the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi has been so assiduously pouring in on us within the last few weeks. Thakore Sahib's imagination and distrust have conjured up bogies which have frightened him and in his excitement he has made quite a travesty of the purport of the measure. The statements that the Talukdars will be deprived of acknowledged rights and that the Bill, if passed, will have a disastrous effect, are without a shadow of foundation. Possibly there may occur a stray case in which management can be assumed of a Talukdar's estate under the Court of Wards Act, where the power is not distinctly given by the Talukdars' Act, but in no other way can the Talukdars be affected by Court of Wards Act otherwise than they can equally be by the Talukdars' Act. The Thakore Sahib may possess his soul in patience. By no possibility can he or any of his successors be affected by the Court of Wards Act in any way whatsoever. He says that there has not been sufficient time for consideration of the Bill and he asks for more. Seeing that it was published about seven months ago, I think the Council will agree that the statement is incorrect and the request unreasonable. All reasonable criticism of provision which occur in his representation, has already been considered by the Select Committee. I beg to propose the second reading of the Bill.

THE HON. MR. C. H. SETALVAD.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BILL.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad said when the Bill was first introduced at Poona, he ventured to draw attention to the serious objections to which the Bill was open. The objections that he then pointed out fell under three heads firstly that the scope of the Bill, both as regarded the persons whose property might be taken possession of by the Court of Wards as well as the grounds on which such possession might be taken, was unnecessarily wide and vague and liable to be abused. Secondly that the Bill attempted materially to interfere with, and alter the law of, private property by laying down disabilities to deal with his property, not only in the case of the person whose property was taken possession of by the Court of Wards, but also as regarded his heirs and successors for ever. Thirdly that the Bill displayed unnecessary jealousy of the Civil Courts and curtailed the Appellate Jurisdiction of the High Court. Although the Bill during its passage through the Select Committee had undergone considerable improvement, the vices to which he had above referred were still to be found in it to such a substantial extent as to make his to his mind unacceptable. In dealing with the threefold objections, he would refer to the scope of the Act as regarded the persons to be brought within the perview of it last; for, if he succeeded in showing that the other provisions of the Bill were of a revolutionary and unjustifiable character, it would follow that the definition of persons to be brought within the operation of the Act should have been so restricted as to bring in only such people as required absolutely to be brought within its scope. The grounds on which a person might be declared disqualified to manage his property were open to serious objections. Whether a person was of a wasteful, intemperate or vicious habits was a matter entirely of opinion and such opinion would vary with different people. The District Court was to form an opinion in the matter on enquiries, which in many cases might be unsatisfactory and perfunctory. Again the decision of the District Court was not open to appeal to the High Court. He ventured to submit that no justification had been shown for this exclusion of the Jurisdiction of the High Court and the Civil Courts. The most objectionable feature of the Act was to be found in the disabilities laid down in section 40 wherein a person declared unfit to manage his property was reduced to a life interest in his property even after the disqualification ceased and his property restored to him. It was also inconceivable why when a person, under section 9, voluntarily handed over management to the Court of Wards, not only he but his heirs and successors were to be reduced merely to a life interest in the property. It might be remembered that these disabling provisions altered the personal law of Hindus and Mahomedans, who would be deprived of their rights of making gifts and of making testamentary disposition of their property. Besides, the proposed alterations in the personal law of Hindus and Mahomedans would be in conflict with the law, which the High Court was bound to administer, in case a person possessed property both in the Mofussil and in Bombay. In conclusion the hon. member submitted that the Bill had not emerged from the Select Committee in the form that might be accepted. He was not sure whether he would be in order in moving that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee. If his Lordship thought that he (the speaker) was in order in doing so, he would propose the motion accordingly.

His Excellency was unable to accept the motion, in the absence of any previous notice.

THE HON. MR. DIKSHIT.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit said it was easy to underrate the importance of the representations made by the Thakore of Amod and the Broach Jaghirdars. It was said that the memorials were drawn up by pleaders and that some of the memorialists had in private conversation expressed views contrary to those set forth in the memorials. It must, however, by remembered that the views which the memorialists would express to their pleaders would be far more independent than the views that would be expressed by them in the presence of a high Government Officer and the former were more likely to be their real views than the latter. Besides those representations they had the reports of Collectors and Commissioners placed on the table, and they contained not only the opinions of the Gubagur gentlemen and the Bankot Kazi, but also of the pleaders of Bijapur, all of whom objected to the provision. As to the newspapers, his impressions were that the clause was objected to by several Indian newspapers.

THE HON. DR. BHANDARKAR.

The Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar in supporting the Bill said the object of the Bill was to preserve historic families and this reminded him of the legislative and executive measures adopted by the Government of India last year for the preservation of ancient monuments and of the memory of historic persons and events by putting up tablets on the outer walls of buildings. In the present case effort was being made to preserve not dead but living monuments of times gone by, and if the legislative measure adopted by the Government of India met with the approval of all critics, notwithstanding that it interfered with the rights of private property, this also deserved it. Again, the object might be stated to be the preservation of landed aristocracy. None of them was such an ultra-radical as to wish the disappearance of rich and landed proprietors. On the contrary they believed that they had got an important function to discharge in Indian Society. They had a permanent stake in the country and in the era of change that had now dawned on them the stability of Indian Society would depend a good deal on them. Government was prepared to go so far, but he would go further and say that it was necessary to preserve not only historic families or landed aristocracy, but families, which had been raised to an affluent position by the talent and industry of an individual or individuals such as many of their rich Bombay families and he thought if the present representatives of those families were in any case extravagant and on the road to ruin, they should be prevented from bringing disgrace on the names of their fathers or grandfathers by reducing their families to destitution. For, men who were not obliged to drudge for their daily bread, but could command leisure and means, were wanted in the present condition of our country to grapple with and practically solve many a problem of an economic educational and social nature as the late Mr J. N. Tata did. Again the social unit that a Hindu understood was the family. The preservation of a family was an object of great solicitude to him. Hence the Hindu law did not invest a man with an absolute ownership of even his self-acquired property movable or immovable. He was only a joint owner with his sons and could not dispose of it without the consent of his sons. For these reasons it appeared to Dr. Bhandarkar that the present Bill should find a willing support among all classes of people. Referring to the clauses of the Bill, he said he did not approve of the Bill being restricted to the classes enumerated in the definition of a landlord, zamindar, jaghirdar, etc. but would widen its scope. He thought that the inquiry to be held by the District Court before declaring a person to be incapable of managing his or her property, should not be elaborate, as lengthened proceedings and subsequent appeals would involve much unnecessary expense. If the Bill and especially some provisions of it had met with opposition, one of the reasons appeared to the hon. member to be that there was no confidence in the minds of some people in the executive officers of Government. This want of confidence was very much to be regretted in the interests of good Government.

THE HON. MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh said that there was no doubt, that the Bill during its passage through the Select Committee had undergone several important alterations and the measure, as it stood, was much better than what it was at the first reading. But, notwithstanding the improvements the main objections still remained. He submitted that a strong case should be made out for the necessity of a measure, which attempted to take away the right of the subject to deal with his property and to tie it down, but no such case had been made out in connection with this measure. The advocates of this measure said that legislative measures corresponding to the provisions of this Bill existed in all other parts of India, and they asked why should an Act of this kind be not made for the Bombay Presidency? There was a very simple answer to this question. Out of the three of the older Presidencies in two, namely Bengal and Madras, the administrators considered it necessary to establish Courts of Wards, and Courts had existed there from the commencement of the last century. The Government of this Presidency, though they followed the Governments of the sister Presidencies in many other matters, did not consider it proper to do so in this. It must have appeared to them that the Court of Wards was not suited to the conditions of this Presidency. Again, when the Regulations of 1827 were enacted, the Government had before them the enactments of the other Presidencies and they did not think it proper to introduce the Courts of Wards here. Since then, seventy years had passed, but till recently it did not occur to any of various persons who were concerned with the Government of this Presidency, that the Landholders here were suffering from the want of such a Court and that its establishment was necessary for improving their condition. Under the circumstances to justify the introduction of such a drastic measure into the Presidency, Government ought to show in what manner the landholders under the other Governments were better off because for the existence of the Courts of Wards, and in what manner those here were worse off on account of its absence. But no such materials to show this had been placed before the Council. Referring to the non-alienation of the property imposed by the Act he said there could be no progress without enterprise and one of the essential conditions for every large enterprise was that there should be free circulation of property and that it should not be tied up. He trusted that the application of the measure should be limited to certain specified classes and there should be no power given to the executive authorities to extend it to classes, they had not now in view and whom they were unable to specify by names. He considered that the grounds of disqualification should be definite and not so vague as to cause different opinion about them. He also urged that the inquiry to be held by the District Court should be of a judicial character and made appealable.

THE HON. THE CHIEF OF KURANDWAR.

The Hon. Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurandwar (Senior) said the Bill as it had emerged from the Select Committee was much better than what it was when originally brought before the Council. There were however three matters in the Bill, as it now stood which in his opinion required alteration. The first matter was in connection with females. He should consider that it would not be proper for the Court of Wards to take charge of the estates of ladies, who had got adult husbands or adult sons to manage their estates. The second point he wished to refer was that it would not be proper to take an estate under supervision on the ground of physical defect. If a man was mentally fit, it did not matter whether he was physically fit or not. It would be competent to him to appoint a proper manager. The third point he urged was that there should be some limit of income under which the Court of Wards ought not to take charge of estates. There ought to be a statutory limit fixed.

THE HON. SIR P. M. MEHTA.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said he would ask the Council to believe that in offering any opposition which he had to offer to some provisions of the Bill, he was not actuated by the wicked desire of simply abusing executive officers. He believed that the executive officers had excellent qualities, but they had also the demerits and deficiencies of the constitution in which they were placed, and it would be indeed wise for legislation not to take notice of the human frailties, which were common to them as they were common to all classes of people. Coming to the Bill itself, he saw that his Hon. friend Sir James Monteath, in moving the second reading of it, had gone into some of the principal features which formed the provisions of the Bill. He would point out that he was surprised with regard to some remarks which Sir James Monteath had made. He was surprised that he (Sir James) was surprised that same opinions expressed before his face were different from those which were put down in writing by those wicked people, the Vakils. He (the speaker) was not surprised that the people who gave views in his face should be different from those which they put down in writing. He was sure his hon. friend, Sir James Monteath in his modesty did not do justice to his awe-inspiring presence. He could understand that the gentleman who came to him was very anxious to show him that he was lost in admiration of the wisdom with which the Bill had been framed. He was perfectly sure that nobody was more conversant with the Native courtesy of an Indian gentleman, who, whatever his own views on a subject might be, would so place them before the gentleman to whom he was talking, as to lead him to consider that his own views were perfectly in consonance with his. He might be pardoned for saying that it was an instance of overlegislation to which their Indian Councils were apt to be driven to. He had very carefully read Sir James Monteath's speech, which he made in introducing the Bill. He (the speaker) did not know that he was doing him injustice when he said that there was no immediate necessity for passing such a Bill so far as the Bombay Presidency was concerned. It was perfectly true that Court of Wards Acts existed in other Presidencies. As his hon. friend, Mr. Parekh, had, pointed out these Acts existed out even before the beginning of the last century. The reason was that the circumstances prevailing in this Presidency were so different in those early days that there was no necessity for the provisions of the sort which were subsequently embodied in the Court of Wards Acts. It seemed to him that no case had been made out and when he said this he bore in mind the elaborate remarks made by Sir James Monteath in introducing the Bill to make out some case. It was a Bill which tried not only those classes for which it was intended, but classes of a very imaginary character. He failed to understand who were the additional persons for whom the provisions were necessary. The Bill merely provided a machinery which was likely more often to be abused than used in so far as the provisions of the character to which he had referred were concerned. So far as the minors and people of unsound mind were concerned, he would not say that it would not be a beneficial provision. But he would say that they were overlegislative when they were including in the definition of Landlords, person who were not specifically defined. They were not informed by Sir James as to what other people were contemplated as coming within the Act. Legislation was not intended for speculative purposes. Again, the Bill did not make it clear whether the provisions would be applicable to persons possessing property both in the mofussil and in the city of Bombay. He urged that the inquiry to be held by the District Court should be of a Judicial character and its decision should be made appealable to the High Court. It seemed to him the process contemplated under the Bill for adjudication of persons as unfit to manage their property, opened a vista to cases of annoyance and persecution both at the hands of interested persons and subordinate officers. He said it would be very difficult to determine whether a person was of vicious, intemperate or wasteful habits for he considered it was a matter entirely of opinion.

The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare next addressed the Council.

THE HON. SIR J. MONTEATH'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath, in replying to the debate said: I do not think I need reply at any length to the speeches delivered on the second reading of the Bill, the details of which will, of course, be discussed later on when the amendments are proposed, for the greater part of the speeches relate, I think, to few points only. My hon. friend, Sir Perozeshah Mehta complained that in my speech, proposing the second reading I did not explain the principles which underlaid the Bill. I think he was not under much disadvantage in this respect, if I may judge from the copious quotations he made from my speech on the first reading, and it seemed to me that having so fully explained my views on the subject on that occasion it was not necessary for me to repeat them. I think I had not at that time so very much enthusiasm with regard to the Bill and that I practically admitted that it was not necessary. That is not exactly so. I did say, and I may repeat that the number of large landholders in this Presidency is not so large as it is in many of the other Provinces of India, and therefore a measure of this kind is not so necessary here as it is there. But as a matter of fact, there is a very considerable number of people who may derive considerable advantage from the application of a measure of this kind. As a matter of fact, we have had a good many applications from time to time to assist large landholders of that class, and I may say that the Government of India would have supplied funds to help to relieve some of these large estates from embarrassment, if we had had provisions under which it could be secured that the remedy would be effective. There has been a good deal of eloquence, I think wasted, on the assumption that this Bill will interfere with the rights of private property. So far as I am able to see, it will, in no wise, interfere with any right of private property. People who are declared incapable of managing their private property will be, for a time, removed from the management of their estates and their estates will be undertaken by Government. But that is a form of legislation with which I think, we are all familiar and with regard to other cases, it is a mere matter of agreement. If people wish to apply for the benefit of the Act to have assistance in getting their estates free from embarrassments they apply knowing that certain conditions are prescribed and that these conditions will eventually have to be complied with. I cannot see that there is in that, any kind of interference with the rights of private property. My friend, the Hon. Mr. Parekh, seemed to think that we had gone beyond the stage when it is necessary to preserve these large estates and he seemed to think that improvement was only possible if there was perfect freedom in the matter of the transfer of land. Well, so far as enterprising people are concerned, I quite admit there are great advantages in having free transfer; but there is room for both. There are also people who have influence—considerable influence—in the localities in which they reside, and it may be greatly for the public benefit that their position, their influence, should be maintained and that the estates should be preserved for their benefit. A great object of this Act is to provide for cases of that kind. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad has raised the somewhat formidable objection that this Bill or part of it, may be entirely 'ultra vires' of the Council. He quoted, I think, an old statute of George III in which it is provided: "And in order that due regard may be had to the civil and religious usages of the Natives, be it enacted that the rights and authorities of fathers of families and masters of families according as the same may be exercised by the Gentoo or Mahomedan law shall be preserved to them within their families respectively. Nor shall the same be violated or interrupted by any of the proceedings of the said Courts, nor shall any act done in consequence of the rule or law of caste so far as respects the members of the same family only, be deemed a crime although the same may not be justifiable by the laws of England." That of course, relates to the effects of what may be done by Courts. It applies in no wise to legislation, and we find that in the Indian High Courts Act it is provided with reference to this proviso that "Upon the establishment of the said High Courts in the said Presidencies respectively, all provisions then in force in India of Acts of Parliament, or of any Orders of her Majesty in Council or Charters or of any Acts of the legislature of India, which at the time or respective times of the establishment of such High Courts are respectively applicable to the Supreme Court at Fort William in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay respectively or to the Judges of those Courts shall be taken to be applicable to the said High Courts and to the Judges thereof respectively so far as may be consistent with the provisions of this Act under the letters patent to be issued in pursuance thereof and subject to the legislative powers in relation to the matters aforesaid of the Governor General of India in Council." These old statutes evidently do not affect legislation, but independently of that fact, we do not, as I say, legislate to interfere with any private rights, and we have taken particular care that the Hindu and Mahomedan law and customs shall not be affected by the Act. I may also say that so far as restriction goes, by the Guzarat Talukdars Acts, 1888, every talukdar was restricted to a life interest in his estate, and that Act has been in force, and without any objection, for the last fifteen years. I think it is unnecessary for me to say any more in reply to the criticisms that have been offered.

His Excellency the Governor then put the question that the Bill be read a second time, and it was agreed to.

The Council proceeded to consider the Bill section by section. The first five sections were adopted with slight alterations. On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah the word "judicial" was placed before the word enquiry in clause (b) of section 5 in order that the enquiry to be conducted by the District Court with regard to the persons proposed to be brought under the perview of the Court of Wards should have a judicial character. The hon Sir P. M. Mehta also proposed the omission of paragraph (c) in the same section, which brought within the scope of the Act, persons declared by the District Court incapable of managing their own property owing to physical or mental defect or vicious, intemperate and wasteful habits or such other habits as were likely to cause injury to their property.

The motion was rejected, but it was agreed to omit the words vicious, intemperate and wasteful habits from the section.

The Council then adjourned till 11½ o'clock this morning.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

LAND-REVENUE STATEMENTS.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Parekh, Government stated: they had no information regarding the manner in which statements for suspension and remission of land-revenue in the Broach district have been prepared. Instructions for the guidance of district officers in the matter of the grant of suspensions and remissions, which were issued in September 1904, were at the same time published for general information, and there has been no occasion for further action on the part of Government.

THE GUJARAT TALUKDARS.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh having asked Government to place on the Council Table, the report of the inquiry made by Mr. Robertson about the condition of the Talukdars of Gujarat, Government replied:—The report contains references to individuals and other matters which it is not expedient to publish and Government are therefore unable to lay it on the Table. A full statement of the measures which it has been decided to adopt and the reasons for them had already been published.

A VILLAGE TANK.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Parekh, Government stated: the estimated cost of the Utarsanda tank improvement, exclusive of establishment charges, is Rs. 4,022. The people contributed Rs. 707 by instalments, the last instalment being paid in 1897-98. The work was postponed for want of funds. Government have been informed that it will be undertaken in the hot weather when employment is most needed and the amount of the people's contribution with interest to date at 3 1-2 per cent. will be expended.

LIQUOR-SHOPS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked: Whether a liquor-shop has been recently transferred from one place on the Hornby Road, Bombay, to another nearer to the Parsi Agiary in the locality notwithstanding the objection of the priest of the Agiary? Whether a liquor-shop has been recently opened in the neighbourhood of a Mussalman mosque at Dadar, Bombay, notwithstanding the objections of the residents of that place? also what are the distances of these shops from the places of worship above referred to? Government replied: that the information asked for, is not on the records. It will be called for.

LIQUOR-SHOPS AND THE MOHURRUM.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Parekh, Government stated: Licenses of liquor-shops are bound by their licenses to close their shops when required to do so by the Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium, Bombay, or by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Discretion as to, which shops should be closed and which should be allowed to remain open on any given occasion rests therefore with the Collector of Bombay and the Commissioner of Police and Government do not propose to limit that discretion.

THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL.

Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad asked: Whether Government are now in a position to announce their decision regarding the desirability of putting the Administrator-General of Bombay on a fixed salary? The answer was: Not at present.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT CLERKSHIP.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Government stated: The appointment of the clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court has been combined with that of the First Deputy Registrar of the High Court and the officer holding the combined appointments is to receive a salary of Rs 30 a month. In view of the fact that some of the duties and responsibilities which formerly devolved on the First Deputy Registrar must, in future, be otherwise provided for, the pay of the Second Deputy Registrar has been raised from Rs. 300 per mensem to Rs. 400–20—500 and the appointment of a Third Deputy Registrar on Rs. 300—20—400 a month has been sanctioned. The responsibility for the establishment of the clerk in Insolvency has also been assumed by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,788 per annum.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Government in answer to Mr. Setalvad intimated that they were not in a position to state what sum they expect to get from the Government of India as a special assignment in support of University Education in this Presidency.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad inquired: Whether the Committee sitting to consider the needs of the Grant Medical College have made their report, and, if so, will Government be pleased to lay the same on the Table? Government replied: The question is one that must form the subject of Government of India orders. Government can give no information at present.

In answer to a further question, Government stated: They were unable to take in hand the construction of a hostel for the students of the Grant Medical College without waiting for a report on the other needs of the college.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BOMBAY.

Replying to Mr. Setalvad, Government stated: The question of providing suitable buildings for the primary schools in Bombay under the control of the Joint Schools' Committee has received the earnest consideration of Government, and provisions for dealing with it are included in a draft bill as to which the reply of the City Improvement Trust is still awaited.

(Concluded on page 7.)

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HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION COUGH SPECIFIC

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from page 6.)

TODDY AND TAXATION.

Replying to the Hon. the Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) Government stated: They are satisfied that toddy is not used by the natives of Gujarat as their usual food, and do not propose to exempt it from taxation.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

The Hon. the Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) having inquired if Government would create an appointment of a teacher in Political Economy and Law and also one to impart religious education to he students attending the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, was informed that the staff of the Rajkumar College is regulated by the Governing body of the College.

THE RIGHTS OF INAMDARS.

Government in answer to the Hon. the Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) stated: They had no knowledge of any such dispute regarding the rights of inamdars of entire villages on accretions formed in the alluvial lands by floods, etc., and on the roads in the inam villages. If any inamdar has ground for a specific complaint of the nature indicated and has failed to obtain redress from the lower appellate authorities, Government will on application inquire into the matter.

FAMINE WORKERS' WAGES.

The Chief of Kurundwad (Senior) asked: Will Government be pleased to increase the rates of daily wages of the labourers working in relief works? Government replied: The answer is in the negative. The scale has been prescribed by the Government of India after exhaustive discussion.

RELIEF MEASURES.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta asked for a detailed statement of the season and crops in the Presidency for the agricultural year now closing, including an estimate of the damage caused by locusts, deficient rainfall and frost respectively and to be informed of the measures, Government intended to adopt for the relief of distressed areas and how far the programme of relief works includes repairs to old water courses and bandharas.

Government replied:—The attention of the Honourable member is invited to the answers given to question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Parekh, and question No. 5 put by the Honourable Mr. Dikshit at the last Council Meeting, and also to the season and crops reports published weekly in the "Bombay Government Gazette." Further detailed information is not at present available but will be published in the "season and Crop" report which will be issued in August. A weekly Press Note is issued showing the nature and progress of the existing relief operations. Further operations will be undertaken as necessity arises. The programmes of famine relief works already sanctioned are placed on the Taols (accompaniments to Government Resolution No. 7409 of 29th September 1904 and Government Resolution No. 8702 of 11th November 1904.)

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Replying to the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Government stated: The proposals made by this Government on the subject of the extension of technical and industrial education are at present under the consideration of the Government of India and no declaration can be made on the subject until their decision is communicated.

VILLAGE-OFFICERS' DUTIES.

In answer to the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, Government stated: The action regarding the position, duties and emoluments of village-officers was under consideration.

POLICE LICENSE FEES.

Replying to the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, Government stated: That the fees for music and other licenses issued by the police in the City of Bombay have been ordered to be credited to Government instead of to the Bombay Municipality as heretofore, in order to secure conformity with the law.

They were aware that their fees were formerly credited to the Municipality as the cost of the City Police is mainly borne by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. The question of depriving the Municipality of these fees did not come up for consideration at the passing of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.

DHOND JUNCTION STATION.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Dikshit it was stated that only two accidents occurred during the last year at the Dhond Junction Station. The two accidents were in no way connected with the fact that an overbridge does not exist between the platform and the road leading to the town. Government see no reason to direct the Railway Company to construct an overbridge, as suggested.

THE OUTLOOK IN DHULIA.

Replying to [illegible] stated: That great distress does not at present exist and is not likely to prevail in the current season in the Dhulia taluka, but it is apprehended that there may be some distress before the rains in the north of the taluka. It is estimated that for the whole district the suspensions of land revenue during the current year will amount to Rs. 1,50,000 and remissions to Rs. 20,000.

DIVISION OF KHANDESH DISTRICT.

Government in answer to the Hon. Mr. Dikshit, stated; They have made proposals to the Government of India for the division of the Khandesh district but it is not possible to say when the proposals will be sanctioned. The decision as to the mode of the division has been arrived at after consulting officers conversant with the interests of the inhabitants; and Government have not thought it necessary to ask for a direct expression of opinion on the part of the leading men in the district.

FAMINE CAMP VISITORS.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit was informed that Government have not appointed and do not think that there would be any advantage in appointing non-official visitors to visit famine camps. Any efficient assistance of non-official gentlemen in the distribution of doles or in the management of village works which can be secured will be welcome.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE Annual Rifle Meeting of the Corps started on the 27th February and ended on the 11th instant, 1905.

The programme, writes a correspondent, consisted of nineteen matches which were keenly contested. It was difficult to make any phenomenal scores owing to the high winds and changing light. Corporal R. H. Neemuchwalla, B Company, who carried off the Championship Coronation Cup, valued Rs. 500, as well as the B Company Dastur Nobirwan's Challenge Shield for the third year in succession fired very consistently throughout the Meeting. His average, of 288 in Matches I (900), VII (800) and VIII (800, 900 and 1,000 yards) is very creditable. He also won Match XII (600 yards) unlimited with a score of 31 made in his first entry. Desperate attempts were made on the last day to beat this score, but without effect, 29 being the next highest. Sergeant Major W G Baulch won Match XIII (300 yards) unlimited making a possible in his first entry and, but for a slight attack of influenza would have run the winner close for the Championship. Col. R. Phillips, the Commandant, and the Adjutant Captain H Vaughan-Arbuckle were daily present on the Range, Khan Bahadur Captain D. D. Khambatta and several other officers took part in the competitions and evinced a keen interest in their Company matches. The Staff had a rough time of it, but carried their work through cheerfully.

MR. E. GRAY, collector of Bombay, and Mrs. and Miss Gray, left for England on Saturday afternoon, by the Mail steamer Arabia. There was a large number of European and Native merchants, and others present at the Ballard Pier to say good-bye to Mr. Gray, who was held in high esteem by all who came in contact with him. Amongst those present were Mr. [illegible] Cadell, C.S., Messrs. Harvey, Sobhay, [illegible], Bezonjee Framjee, Mr. C. Watson, Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, Rustom Pestonjee Jehangir, H. Ballantine, Sirdar Abdul Huk, Hormusjee N. Coorlewala, S. E. Bomonjee, A. E. Boyd, the Hon. Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust and others.

DURING the current year field guns and rifles will be manufactured for the first time in India. Ammunition has been made for a long time past, but the actual making of arms has not hitherto been attempted. The gun-factory is at Cossipore, and the necessary machinery is now in course of erection there. Work cannot be begun for some months to come, but 48 guns are to be turned out, sufficient for eight batteries, before the 1st April 906. The building of the rifle factory at Ishapore, also on the banks of the Hooghly above Calcutta, has been steadily proceeded with, and everything is now in train for manufacture. One of the most important pieces of work which the staff will be called upon to do is the alteration of the Lee-Enfield rifles now in India so as to permit of charger-loading. This will be carried on concurrently with the making of the new short rifle. The factory is to extend a good deal beyond the limits originally marked out, and it should be capable in the future of turning out 30,000 or 40,000 rifles annually.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

CONDITION OF THE IRON TRADE.

QUEENSLAND AND COTTONSEED OIL.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

IT will be remembered that the year before last much tribulation was suffered on the score of an unprecedented quantity of the cotton landed in Europe being country damaged, and strong representations were then made by the various Associations to similar institutions in America, as well as railway companies, in order to preclude, if possible, a repetition of such trouble. Last year it was noticed with thankfulness that there was a very great improvement in this direction, and many thought the future would bring forth no further cause of complaint. It seems, however, that a well-known authority on raw cotton is of opinion that another serious and far-reaching effect of the holding back of cotton in America will soon become apparent. It is said that the majority of farmers in America are taking little, if any, trouble to protect their cotton from the weather, and as this of late has been very bad in the South a large quantity of the cotton remaining in first hands must be seriously damaged. This is no mere theory, as some of the recent arrivals in Great Britain show.

A large crop of cotton and a famine in cotton goods is, according to the H. B. Claflin Company, the anomaly in the American dry goods trade. Manufacturers have in some cases sold far ahead at reduced rates, but for early delivery they are still remarkably stiff. A sudden and important demand from China and other markets abroad has been a strengthening influence, and Lancashire manufacturers are not alone, it appears, in having carried engagements to the close of 1905. The market for goods is, then, well fenced against the great crop, and Messrs. Claflin consider that it is only in some augmentation of the world's power of production that the situation can be relieved. It is hardly likely, they believe, that cotton can be maintained at higher prices than the present ones until the new planting conditions have taken definite shape and the ability of the South to hold back supplies has been further tested. We may suppose that estimates of acreage will be anxiously looked for, and such estimates will this time be exceedingly difficult to compile.

The recent high price of cotton gave a considerable impetus to the sale of all classes of waste, and as the demand continues both spinners and manufacturers are still very busy. The Mediterranean market is a great outlet for manufactured waste, both grey and bleached. The purchases for Tripoli (Barbary) in particular have been for some months past on a large scale, especially in goods of narrow widths made from preparation waste, a style of cloth which has to a great extent superseded the low qualities of sized cloths in the North African market. Malta, on a much smaller scale, is a fair customer for the better makes, but the coast traders who formerly bought their goods in the island, now buy directly from the Manchester houses. Waste twills for cretonne and similar printing are in demand at Smyrna and other Turkish ports, and some special makes of greys are shipped to Bagdad. Although the import to Algiers and Tunis of waste goods made in France is exceedingly small, the Paris and Bordeaux firms engaged in the Senegal and Guinea trade are large buyers in Manchester of the better class of condenser web: blue-dyed bafts. The Canary Islands trade in the heavy wide makes is exceedingly brisk. Italian competition in all classes of waste goods is principally confined to the African colonies of that country, and is not very formidable, as the goods have not the smart appearance and firm finish of the Lancashire makes—a very important consideration with the native buyers.

The general condition of the iron trade in February was not very satisfactory, for there was a considerable falling off in the volume of buying so far as pig iron and semi-manufactured material are concerned and in some instances prices have receded. For those however, who take longer views the position is capable of more favourable interpretation. Sudden upward rushes are not always conducive to the general benefit, and a steady, quiet improvement is more desirable. With regard to the slight fall in crude iron and semi-steel prices which has taken place, the following table shows the position:—

	Lancashire foundry.	Derbyshire foundry.	Lincoln foundry.
Feb 1	53s 0d	52s 6d	50s 6d
Feb 28	52s 6d	52s 0d	49s 6d
	Lanc forge	Derby forge	Linc forge
Feb 1	52s 0d	49s 0d	49s 6d
Feb 28	51s 6d	48s 0d	49s 0d
	English billets		Foreign billets
Feb 1	£4 15s		£4 7s 6d
Feb 28	£4 10s		£4 7s 0d

In some quarters the slackness in pig iron prices (it can scarcely be called depression is attributed to the action of the Lincolnshire Pig-iron Association in reducing official prices by 1s. per ton in the middle of the month. Of course the mere fact of an official reduction is a source of temporary disturbance, but the real causes of the reaction are probably deeper than this.

It must not be supposed that the month was altogether inactive even in the Lancashire district, for very considerable quantities of iron have been sold, and in other parts of the country the trade has been fairly good. The department which has probably suffered most is the semi-manufactured trade, but even here large transactions have taken place in the Welsh district. The position in steel billets is rather one of suspense than of weakness, and a revival in the amount of business if not in the price is confidently expected. The recent course of the speculative markets has been somewhat irregular. The extreme steadiness of Cleveland iron warrants is a feature which has to be considered, especially in relation to the persistent increase in stocks, which amounts to about 40,000 tons. This increase is by some considered as a distinctly "bear" point, but it may be questioned whether this is quite the right view to take of the matter. Stocks in warrant stores have been far too low for many years—in fact ever since the depletion which occurred during the last revival or bloom, six years ago. A re-establishment of the old conditions may act not unfavourably upon the trade. The price of Cleveland warrants has during the past month slightly advanced. On the other hand, Scotch (mixed) warrants and hema ite warrants have receded slightly. In Glasgow so little business has been done in these warrants that it is difficult to estimate the exact position, but both are to be had on easier terms now than at the beginning of the month. The favourable features of the month are the increasing activity in the finished iron and steel works, the greater readiness on the part of buyers to forward specifications, the growth of shipbuilding, the better position of ironfounders and engineers in most parts of the country, the demand, more especially in Lancashire, for textile machinery, and the strong domestic demand in the United States.

Mr. D. Jones, an inspector in the Queensland Agricultural Department, has reported favourably on the prospects of a cotton-seed oil business in the colony. He is authorised to make it known that Messrs. Kitchen and Sons, of a Sydney, will make instalments of the necessary machinery and will purchase all unginned cotton "at values based on Liverpool prices, and pay cash for the same on delivery." The firm will therefore, "in addition to ginning cotton, express oil from the seed and manufacture oilcake, a commodity of value to our dairymen and stockkeepers generally." Mr. Jones continues:—"Exhaustive inquiries were made of me into all details connected with both the manufacturing and agricultural aspects of the question. In my investigation I found the textile factories of Victoria to be users of considerable quantities of cotton, raw and in yarns. These articles are now imported from England and India, and, being articles this State can furnish, it indicates that if attention is properly directed there is at hand a good market for these goods, which if supplied by this State will much enhance our prosperity. One factory in Melbourne will require about 500 bales of ginned cotton to meet next year's requirements, and inquiry disclosed other firms that needed raw cotton or calico for various processes of manufacture."

The revival in the American iron trade appears to be rapidly developing into a "boom." We gather from a cabled summary of the weekly review of the "Iron Age" (published yesterday at New York) that leading firms in the trade are becoming apprehensive of the lengths to which the movement may go. The enormous output is being so rapidly absorbed that deliveries are falling behind, and the buying of pig iron is on an unprecedented scale. Purchases, it is said, are being freely made for delivery in the third quarter at dol. 16·50 per ton, and there are signs of acute scarcity. There has been a heavy demand this week for steel plates, and by the reduction of discounts the price of merchant pipes has been practically advanced by a dollar. Coke makers are reported to be heavily sold for delivery throughout the year.

In its monthly review of Stock Exchange securities the "Bankers' Magazine" remarks that during the past month business in almost every department has expanded considerably, the feature being the strong upward movement in first-class investment securities. Consequently there is a net appreciation to note in the "Magazine's" list of representative stocks of no less than 31 millions. The aggregate value of 325 representative securities was as follows:—

On January 20, 1905	£3,047,113,000
On February 20, 1905	£3,078,253,000
Increase	£31,140,000

The rise has been led by Consols, which have advanced to within a fraction of the highest level touched either this year or last. For the most part the buying may be said to have been of a good-class speculative description, financiers and others in touch with the money market purchasing in anticipation of easier monetary conditions. A genuine investment demand, however, has also been in evidence, and there seems ground for the rumour that a stimulus was given to the market for first-class investment stocks by the reinvestment of the proceeds of the sale of property in Ireland under the new Land Act. Following the lead of Consols, home corporations and colonial loans have appreciated, notwithstanding the large creations of new capital during the month. English railways, Japanese bonds, Argentine and Brazilian loans, American rails, telegraph and telephone shares, and copper mines shared in the upward movement, but the South African mining group has steadily drooped and bank shares have suffered from the prospects of easy money.

An interesting light is thrown upon the recent transactions in French yarn by Manchester agents. So far more yarn has been sold from the Vosges district than from Normandy, but a report that the Normandy spinners were receiving a Government subsidy caused an inquiry to be made as to whether this should not be extended to the transactions in yarn from other localities. The reply from a representative of one of the Vosges mills is to the effect that there is no Government subsidy, but that the syndicate of Norman spinners is subsidising the export to Great Britain. The Vosges people have not done anything of the kind, but that such a policy should be pursued in any district is a striking comment on the comparative conditions of the British and French industries. We are now waiting for some Protectionist to tell us that this dumping indicates a deep and deliberate design on the part of French spinners to capture permanently the Manchester yarn market.

REFORM IN RECRUITING.

(Concluded from page 4).

Indeed, in barrack-rooms and canteens one frequently hears remarkable stories of men having been declined as "medically unfit" one day and discovered to be "fit" on another. Sometimes, too, a change of air works wonders. In connection with this, the following example recently came under my personal observation. A few days ago a young man reported to me in great distress that, on presenting himself at St. George's, his application to enlist was refused, the reason vouchsafed being that his chest measurement was only thirty inches, when the limit was thirty-one. Knowing something of the ways of Army doctors, I advised him to go down to a certain other recruiting centre by the next train, and try his luck there. He did so, and was accepted with open arms, his chest measurement having mysteriously expanded on the short railway journey by something like three inches. No doubt, if he had gone to Aberdeen he would have arrived with a chest rather larger than Sandow's. An equally remarkable case that happened at St. George's concerned two recruits. One was passed all right, and the other was rejected owing to a week chest. The unsuccessful man went elsewhere the next day, and was accepted there. He is now a commissioned officer, and has never had a day's illness throughout the whole of his military career. The first man, however, was invalided out of the Army shortly after enlistment, and died of consumption.

We will suppose, however, our specimen recruit to duly satisfy the doctor. A paper is signed to this effect, and he is told to go back and dress. Having done so, he is conducted, together with the other approved candidates, to the "reception-room."

At St. George's the place set apart for this purpose is of the most dreary and depressing nature imaginable. It consists of a bare, cheerless room with uncarpeted floor, lighted by a grimy window and a couple of feebly burning gas-jets. On a table in the centre, flanked by hard wooden forms, are a few tattered and dirty newspapers. The whitewashed walls have their surface broken only by an "inventory of fixtures," and an aggressive notice, headed "Fines for Drunkenness. For furniture, beyond the table and forms, there is nothing but a coal-box. Altogether, the whole place is calculated to give one the idea that, it has been specially planned to deaden any military ambition, at the outset, on the part of its occupants. Why on earth the authorities cannot provide a bright cheerful room in place of this gloomy one, is a never-ending marvel to soldiers. That many a case of desertion can be directly traced to the condition of the reception-room at St. George's Barracks is certain. Its chill discomforts never fail to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction in the minds of all who make its acquaintance.

After being duly sworn in, the newly enlisted recruit is sent off to join his regimental depot. This may be anywhere from Gosport to Glasgow, and perhaps a day or two will elapse before he starts. If several men are proceeding to the same place, a conducting-sergeant usually goes with them. As often as not, however, the party is marched to the railway station, and there left to its own devices, no one troubling apparently whether they reach their destination or not. In my own case, I remember, on reaching Euston I was put with two other comrades-in-arms into a carriage shared by a handcuffed deserter and his escort. This scarcely struck me as tactful on the part of Pall Mall. One of my travelling companions evidently took the same view, only more strongly, as he left the train at Willesden, and was never seen again.

AN anecdote of Oscar Wilde told by the "Daily Telegraph" is apposite just now. As Wilde lay at the point of death in a squalid lodging-house bedroom, a doctor called in consultation with his colleague already in attendance whispered to the latter some rather dubious remark about fees, of which, to judge by the circumstances, there seemed little likelihood. Oscar Wilde, whom the doctors thought past hearing, made an effort to speak. "Gentlemen," he gasped, "I am afraid I am dying beyond my means." It was his last jest.

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ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE RAILWAY CHALLENGE SHIELD.

This competition was held, last year, at Jubbulpore. After consultation with the Agents of the various Railways interested, it was decided, writes a correspondent, that the winner of last year, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, should arrange to "put up" the teams competing in 1905, and select the place of competition. Jubbulpore was selected, and rightly. It is extremely central, and three of the greatest Railway systems of India, the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Bengal Nagpur meet there. It is a joint station and offers many facilities.

At 11 a.m. on the 13th inst. the competing teams, the Judges and the representatives of the several Railways assembled in the College Hall. Among these present, were Lt. Col. A. C. Yate, the Honorary Organising Commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Association in India, Lieut. Col. C. E. Nichol, D. S. O., Major L. Mitchell and Lieut. L. Pallant, all of the R. A. M. C. Major A. G. Hendley, I. M. S., Dr. J. Stuart Brooke, Chief Medical Officer and Dr. Waters, District Medical Officer of the East Indian Railway, Mr. Roper and Mr. Forbes of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Mr. George Lund of Bombay, Mr. Booth of the Oudh and Rohilkhund line, and Capt. White, Adjutant of the East Indian Railway Volunteers. Soon after 11 o'clock, the Lord Bishop of Nagpur, Dr. Eyre Chatterton arrived, attended by his Chaplain and the Chaplain of Jubbulpore. His Lordship opened the proceedings by calling upon Lt.-Col. Yate to address the meeting.

Col. Yate briefly alluded to the progress that had been made among the Railways, Police, Volunteers and Native States of India during the four years that had elapsed since the system of organisation started by him had been in use. He said that although only three teams were, as last year, present to compete (the Bengal-Nagpur and B. B. and C. I. teams being unaccountably absent), none the less the actual progress made on Railways in the interim had been considerable. The creation of centres in each Province of the Indian Empire was so near completion that out of the 'eleven Provinces, viz., Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Burma, Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, Assam and Sind, only one had done practically nothing, and nine had established properly constituted centres. As the right of granting valid certificates is vested in the Provincial Centres, it is of importance to Railways that they should be established and in good working order. Col. Yate added that he had received letters from the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, the Hon. Mr. F. Lely and Mr. Fox-Strangways expressing regret that they could not attend the competition this year.

The Bishop of Nagpur said that the cause of the St. John Ambulance Association was a good one, as had been proved in many ways in Great Britain, in the Colonies, and in South Africa; but that a good cause sometimes fell to the ground for want of men to work it. However that man had been found in Col. Yate, who had combined the command of a regiment with the conduct of the work of the Association, and though tied down by his command to the N. W. Frontier stations had by his pen kept the work ever growing and exceeding both among Europeans and Natives. It was most earnestly to be desired that there should now be no retrogression.

The examination was carried out by Major L. Mitchell and Lieut. L. Pallant of the R. A. M. C., and Major A. G. Hendley of the I. M. S., Lieut.-Col. C. E. Nichol, D. S. O., of the R. A. M. C., acted as Moderator.

While the examination was going on, the conference of Railway representatives was held, Lieut.-Col. Yate presiding. The resolutions passed were these:—

1. Members of the team that wins the Challenge Shield to be debarred from competing for the next five years.

2. Recommended that members of Railway Volunteer Corps who are not Railway employes should be allowed to compete for the Volunteer Shield.

3. Volunteers who are medical students or hold any medical degree or diploma to be ineligible to compete for the two Challenge Shields.

4. No one is eligible to compete for both Shields. If a Railway employee is in a non-Railway Volunteer Corps, he can elect for which Shield he will compete.

5. Sergt. Instructors of Volunteers are not to compete.

6. Proposed by Mr. George Lund and seconded by Lieut.-Col. C. E. Nichol D.S.O., that this conference do recommend to the Agents of Railways that, if possible, employes attending First Aid classes or the competitions for the Railway Shield should not suffer any loss of allowances and overtime.

7. That in future, it must be clearly understood that teams not arriving in time for the commencement of the competition will be disqualified.

8. That notable causes of saving life or limb during the past year by holders of St. John Ambulance certificates be reported to the Honorary Organising Commissioner with a view to their being brought to the notice of the Central Executive Committee at St. John's Gate.

The examination of the three teams in the subjects laid down viz., stretcher work, carrying, artificial respiration and treatment of injuries was concluded by 2 p. m. The results were communicated by the Moderator, to Col. Yate, who then announced them and awarded the Shield and prizes as under:—

1. Winner of the Shield, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway team, with 396 points. Awarded Rs. 100 in prizes and silver badges of merit to those who were not in last year's team.

2. The East Indian Railway team, 366 points; Rs. 75 in prizes and a bronze badge of merit for those not in last year's team.

3. Rajputana Malwa Railway team, 296 points: Rs. 25 in prizes.

The teams of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the East Indian Railway were both most carefully selected and highly trained. In the stretcher work, for instance, the Great Indian Peninsula team was awarded 93 1-2 per cent of the possible. Both these two Railways have during the past year done exceedingly good work and made excellent progress. The non-appearance on the scene of the Bengal Nagpur and B. B. and C. I. teams, the entry of which had been notified, was a great disappointment. The team from Ajmer had only just completed its first course of instruction, and it is not therefore surprising that it found itself outpaced. Nevertheless, let us hope that both the Bombay Baroda and Central India and the Rajputana Malwa Railways will give a good account of themselves in 1906, as also the promised teams from the Oudh and Rohilkhand and Bengal Nagpur Railways.

The three Railways of the Madras Presidency were expected to send teams but did not do so.

The proceedings concluded with hearty cheers by the unsuccessful teams for the winners and with cheers, by all three teams for Colonel Yate, the Moderator and the Judges.

THE recent opening of the Chord Line from Agra to Delhi, which is to be worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in connection with the Indian Midland system, has brought into prominence the necessity for establishing a centre whereat the goods traffic of the important city of Agra can be dealt with. When the East Indian line first reached Agra the station and the bridge were placed within short range of the guns of the Fort, a wise precaution at the time, considering the experiences of the Mutiny. On the other side of the station was a mosque. This old arrangement has rendered any extension impossible; and, further, the Fort station is a mile distant from the business quarter of the city. For these reasons, it was proposed a considerable time ago, to open up Balingunge, which is north of the Fort station and close to the merchants' godowns, and the new mills springing up on the banks of the Jumna, the East Indian, the Great Indian Peninsula, and the Rajputana Malwa lines being all given access to this mart. The first named railway, will cross the Jumna by a new bridge, which will also serve for road traffic and will take the place of the present pontoon bridge. From the west abutment the line will run to Balingunge on a viaduct of 20 arches. This project involves the construction of some five or six miles of new lines between the Fort station and Balingunge; and the Municipality of Agra have very wisely set aside a considerable area between the different goods yards to be called the Bregung. Mr. Upcott, President to the Railway Board, and Mr. Douglas Agent of the E. I. R., met the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commissioner of the Division and the representative of the Municipality on the 10th instant at Agra, and an inspection of the ground was made. The result was that a final decision was reached to made Balingunge the commercial centre for the trade of the city and an agreement was come to, as to the routes of the railways converging on this centre. This is a satisfactory solution of a question that has been discussed for the past ten years and clearly shows the advantage of a personal conference in clearing up matters that have been imperfectly understood by some of the parties concerned.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery, and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chamber, London, E.C.; Eve, KEMP, & CO., Bombay.

COUNSEL ON A COURTSHIP.

A "PROSAIC" STORY.

AT the Liverpool Assizes on February 25th before Mr. Justice Wills and a special jury, James Widdowson O'Hara was sued by Margaret Fairhurst, for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Keogh appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Shee, K.C., and Mr. Rigby Swift for the defendant. Mr. Keogh described the cases as "from beginning to end a plain, prosaic story," but counsel did their best to enliven the proceedings.

Mr. Keogh said the parties were both middle aged, they were in the same class of life, and they had for years been living in the same village of Aughton. The plaintiff was the widow of a man who, some ten years ago, died from consumption, and she was left with rather a large family. Four of the children fell victims to the same disease, but she brought up the surviving members of the family in decency and respectability. The defendant started life as a gardener at Ormskirk, but did not appear to have had the energy or ability to advance himself, and for the last twenty years he had been in the employ of a cowkeeper, getting his board and lodging and some 6s. or 7s. a week. In September 1903, an aunt who had educated the defendant died, and subject to three small legacies of £100 each she left the whole of her property, amounting to something over £34,000 to the defendant and his two sisters, so that he was to come into something like £8,000. Then his thoughts seemed to turn to marriage, and, having known the plaintiff to be a good house-wife, he went to see her. It was not in a romantic way. He simply wanted someone to look after him and the home he intended to establish. If his thoughts had been put into words, counsel dared to say they would have been represented by Owen Meredith in the lines:—

We may live without poetry, music, and art;
We may live without conscience and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilised man cannot live without cooks.
We may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving?
We may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving?
We may live without love—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man who can live without dining?

His Lordship: That is an excellent quotation, Mr. Keogh.—(Laughter.)

Counsel, proceeding, said the defendant saw the plaintiff in November 1903, in company with a neighbour, and told her she was the woman he had fixed upon. She did not give him a definite answer and he left her, saying, "Well, think it over. You will hear from me again." In August, 1904, he made a formal proposal of marriage to her, and she said "Very well, I will." It was now contended that on this occasion he was drunk, and could not understand what he was saying. Towards the end of the month he had several other interviews to make arrangements for the wedding. On August 30 Ormskirk was mentioned as the place for the wedding, and the defendant then spoke of the next day as the one on which he would get his legacy. He added that he would bring the money to her that she might take care of it. She did not see him the next day, or during the next fortnight. A note she wrote was unanswered. In October, the plaintiff's son-in-law went to see what was the matter. To the son-in-law, the defendant remarked that he had been boozing and ill, and would come next week. He did not come. No explanation was forthcoming and there was nothing for the plaintiff, who had been made a laughing-stock in the village, but to bring this action.

The plaintiff corroborated this statement in evidence. She admitted in cross-examination that defendant had been drinking to excess before his aunt died as well as after.

His Lordship: He got drunk on anticipation as well as on possession.—(Laughter.)

Annie Pope, one of plaintiff's neighbours, was asked by Mr. Shee, whether it was not true that defendant had a tendency to make proposals of marriage, when in drink. She replied: He never asked me.—(Laughter.)

The plaintiff's daughter-in-law stated that she overheard the defendant ask Mrs. Fairhurst to marry Chim. Her answer was that she would if he would be good to her.—Cross-examined: She left the parlour door open so to listen, because she had an idea what O'Hara had come for. She was, however, in view of the defendant, who could see her as he sat on the couch.

Mr. Shee: When your husband proposed to you was anybody else present?—(Laughter.)—No, sir.—(Renewed laughter.)

Mrs Draper another neighbour said she never heard of the defendant proposing to other women.

Mr. Shee: They never came your way?—No, (Laughter.)

Mr. Shee for the defence said that this was a business case and nothing else. The plaintiff was a little more than fat fair and forty—(laughter),—and if she would catch her young man when he had drink in him they could not say it was a fair offer of marriage to which he ought to be bound.

The defendant's evidence was to the effect that although he remembered having seen plaintiff in August Bank Holiday week, he did not recollect visiting her house. He was drinking heavily at that time.

Several witnesses were called who spoke to the defendant's drinking habits. The woman with whom he lodged said he was sometimes in drink at half-past seven in the morning. When in drink he had a way of asking women to marry him. He had asked her sister and mother.—(Laughter.) When sober he did not display any inclination for marriage.

Mr. Shee, addressing the jury, alluded to the absence of any courtship and any presents, and treated with contempt the idea that a man in his sober senses would propose with the door of a room open and a third party listening outside. If the defendant was proposing to half the widows, girls and mothers in the place the plaintiff must have known of it, and must have known, too, that he would propose to any good looking lady he met if he had enough to drink.

The jury, after retiring, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £225 damages.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	9	6	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	8	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	25	22	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	11	9	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	33	20	59
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	8	7	17
G Mahim and Worli	6	6	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	16
Total	100	90	203
Same date last year	130	115	201

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
32	15

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	2	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	9	8	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	32	23	33
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeswar and Mahalakshmi.....	13	8	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	33	29	61
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	13	13	21
G Mahim and Worli.....	13	9	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	5	15
Total.....	110	95	205
Total plague deaths to date...	334,086	233,920	
Same date last year	141	123	202

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
68	17

SKIN AND BLOOD PURIFICATION

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent

Cleanse the Skin, Scalp and Blood

Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humours with Loss of Hair

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

Thousands of the world's best people have found instant relief and speedy cure by the use of Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap in the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes, itchings and inflammations.

Thousands of tired, fretted mothers, of skin-tortured and disfigured babies, of all ages and conditions, have certified to almost miraculous cures by the Cuticura remedies when the best medical skill had failed to relieve, much less cure.

Cuticura Treatment is local and constitutional—complete and perfect, pure, sweet and wholesome. Bathe the affected surfaces with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, dry without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity.

More great cures of simple, scrofulous and hereditary humours are daily made by Cuticura remedies than by all other blood and skin remedies combined, a single set being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "Skin and Blood Purification."

PANDIT D. GOPALACHARY'S AYURVEDIC PLAGUE REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37, got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq., Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: ".....The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

CROWN AND CONSTITUTION.

THE gentlemen on the Continent who have been guessing that King Edward is acting as peace mediator without the co-operation of the British Cabinet, are shown by an official communication from Buckingham Palace to have been wide of the mark. Ours is a constitutional monarchy, and in matters of State, the highest authority states the Sovereign cannot be supposed to hold a private opinion from that of the responsible advisers. How this operates may be illustrated by the precedent established by the advisers of George IV., where the question was brought to a head in a curious fashion. Wellington, Prime Minister at the time, got wind of what he understood to be a letter written from the King of Prussia to George IV, requesting his Majesty to vote for Prince Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to be King of Greece, which had newly broken from Turkey. Furthermore, it was understood that the King of England had promised to comply with the application. Wellington, up in arms in an instant, wrote to Aberdeen, the Foreign Secretary, complaining of this unconstitutional action.

HIS MAJESTY'S MASTERS.

In this letter, Wellington pointed out, "It is not usual for the King of England to receive from other sovereigns letters which do not pass through the hands of his Ministers. Indeed, I have known instances of letters having been returned because copies were not sent with the sealed copy, the copy being intended for the information of the Minister. But it is still more improper for the King to answer a letter from another Sovereign without the advice of his Minister, who, whether he advises or does not, is responsible if he knows of the letter being written. In the end, it proved that the letter really emanated from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and was to the Duke of Cumberland, but written at the request of the King of Prussia, for King George. So, Wellington followed up the action already taken by writing to the British Minister at Berlin, directing him to tell the King of Prussia that it was the intention of His Britannic Majesty to act in the matter solely on the advice of his responsible Minister. And he saw to it that George IV. followed out this course; first having made him promise to make his reply to the letter informal and non committal.

ACROSS THE RUBICON.

Everybody seems to be in sympathy with the suggestion of Mr. Henniker Heaton that, having posted a letter in inadvertence, one ought to be able to recover it. But no one seems to know the way out of the difficulty. Not even the most exalted have escaped its embarrasments. It happened that a distinguished man had a couple of letters to write to statesmen upon matters of the highest importance and most confidential character. In the hurry of despatch he slipped the two letters into the wrong envelopes, and did not discover his error until he had popped them into the post office. Then it occurred to him what a terrible blunder he had committed. He went to the counter of the post office, explained his dilemma, and asked that he might have back his letters. Impossible—could not be thought of. In vain he emphasized the urgency of the situation. As a last resort he produced his card. It was that of the Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., Postmaster-General! But, as he afterwards told the House, those letters went as they had been posted. Regulations were too powerful even for the lord of the G. P. O. himself.

AN INNOCENT PRETENDER.

The visit of the King to Prince Louis of Battenberg on board the cruiser Drake was of an informal character, but a certain amount of ceremony was inevitable. It is on occasions where no precise formula has to be followed that the inexperienced may sometimes come down. It happened once that Gladstone, when Prime Minister, went down to Walmer Castle with Earl Granville, the Warden of the Cinque Ports. A naval officer who was lying in the Downs, hearing that the Premier was on hand scoured the regulations to see what honours should be paid to him upon his coming aboard the man-of-war. There was nothing to inform him. Happily he found that the Lord Warden was entitled to a salute of nineteen guns. Accordingly yards were manned and the guns fired for all they were worth. And Gladstone, stepping aboard, bowed his grateful acknowledgments. Till the end, he thought that the Lord Warden's nineteen guns had blazed out in honour of himself.

THE EXPERT.

The sensational statement of an expert in handwriting that part of his evidence in the Beck case telling in favour of the unfortunate man was withheld, may bring new light to those who have come to regard handwriting experts as not of material importance, as witnesses in a trial. Not very long ago, there was a remarkable surprise in a case heard in New York, where a well-known expert was giving evidence to show that certain letters were all written by one person. Counsel for the defence handed him a letter of which only the text, and not the signature, was visible. That, in the opinion of the witness, was the writing of the person whose calligraphy he had been called to identify. A second letter was handed to him, then a third, both with the same result. Then the signatures were discovered, and showed the letters to be by three different people.

THE SILENT VOICE.

The presentation of the late Sir William Harcourt's portrait to the National Liberal Club brings to mind another portrait, it hangs in a place of honour in one of the State rooms in the House in the Wood at The Hague. All sorts of interesting memorials are here—relics of the Bonapartes, given in days when the First and the third held the sceptre of power in Europe, and pictures and statues, each telling its own story of the past. There are two great flagons fashioned each from a cocoa-nut, and mounted and decorated with beaten virgin gold. They are the gift to Holland of an Indian potentate and are such as perhaps the Prince of Wales would have been receiving this year in India had not an edict gone forth against the exchange of presents. But the portrait possessing principal interest for the Anglo-Saxon is that of Motley, the historian, whom they greatly love in Holland. An Englishman and his wife entered this room a few years ago, and came unexpectedly face to face with this portrait. At sight of it, the lady swooned. She was the daughter of the man upon the canvas, Lady Harcourt; her companion was the man whose memory they honour to-day at the N. L C.

OFT IN DANGER.

Many of those who attended the unveiling ceremony will remember another portrait that of Gladstone which hangs in the Hall of Christ Church among those of distinguished contemporaries and predecessors. That which was first painted for the hall was done by Watts. It was not satisfactory, and was sent back to the artist in order that the face might be altered. Gladstone wanted the artist to go down to Hawarden to re-touch, but Watts painted out the offending face and returned the money. Then Sir William Richmond took up the task and completed a picture. Here again, the result was not quite what the artist desired, and that wicked "Punch" actually punned about it, declaring it to be the portrait of Mr. G. "after sweeping his own chimney, with a suitable expression." Sir William also returned the amount which he had received. Then Millais got one done to everybody's satisfaction: much to their satisfaction, indeed, that Lord Rosebery nipped in and bought it for himself. Finally, for the very last time, Gladstone have Richmond another sitting, and the result was the portrait with which all Oxonians are by this time pleasantly familiar.

WORK OF A VANISHED HAND.

It is quite true, perhaps that no Shakespeare memorial is needed in London; we do not set up monuments to the sun. And there is much truth in the point raised by the thirteen experts who declare that any relics that could be collected at a Shakespeare house in London would be only trivialities. Stratford has, of course, nearly all the genuine relics of Shakespeare, although there are some oddly interesting things carefully preserved in private collections. Dr. Curnival has a pair of buff gauntlets, embroidered in gold, once worn by Shakespeare, and nobody will deny his right to them. Somewhere, too, is a carved oak tinder-box which Ann Hathaway showed her friends with pride and there is a house in England—or is it in America? which has as its most precious treasure a small cupboard made of oak said to be by the same hand that wrote "Ring Lear." On it are the words: "1585 June. I bought it. I sawed it. May 1586. I nailed it. I carved it Wm. Shakespeare."

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

Stratford, not too rich in its relics of the man who made its name immortal, would give much for these things, no doubt. It has made enough out of Shakespeare to afford them many times over. Somewhere, one remembers reading of a dinner at which there sat a famous publisher, at which the talk turned on the profits made by publishers out of words for which they pay no copyright—out of the masters of letters who belong to all the world. Most of us would have thought that Shakespeare stood at the top; it is hard to think that the profits made out of his works can be counted in anything less than tens of millions. But the publisher declared that Sir Walter Scott was, from the money point of view, the greatest author.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kt Bachelor, 4141 tons, Captain C N Fianis, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2214 tons, Captain C J Swanson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The steamer Alavia, 2974 tons, Captain R E Geel, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah, with 1120 pilgrims as passengers.

THE Eastern Telegraph Company's Cable steamer Electra, Captain V S Sparks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Perim, having left that port on 8th March.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1387 tons, Captain T S Mylorist, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with a general cargo and 539 pilgrims as passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2522 tons, Captain F Engelager, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain W J de N Guy, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon, with a cargo of petroleum in bulk, she will sail to-day for the same port, in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4879 tons, Captain R Calledani, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo. She will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lluga, 913 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo. Mr and Mrs Hughes, Mr Muirhead, Mr J R Bell, Hon Mr Webb, Mr P R Cadell, Mr Seton, Mr Gallagher, Messrs Kiddle, Johnson, Humphreys, MacLogan, Mrs and Master Beck, Mrs Cox, Mr J Dumas, Captain Goldingham, and North, Major and Mrs Wallace, Mr Brown, Mr and Mrs Doolan, Mr Darickson, Mrs Biggs, Major Egerton, Mr Howe Jones, Major and Mrs Holway, Captain Plant, and 53 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Flagship Hyacinth ...Capt the Hon Hood.....R Navy
H M S Fox.....Capt Eustace .....R Navy
H M S Proserpine .....Commander Hulbert ...R Navy
Sicilia.....Capt Weston.....Spton .....23-3 .....Transpor

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing .....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .....R I M
R I M S Comet .....Comdr .....Stooken .....R I Marine
R I M S Clive ...Comdr.....Peauchamp .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2391	Forbes			M M & Co
Glen (bque)	414	Soutou			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackul	W & A	Graham & Co	
Oolabaria	2457	Walkeys			M M & Co
Okara	2439	Fenwick			M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Sandiland	Calcutta		T M & Co
Kt Bachelor	414	Finnis			T M & Co
Caspian	227	Young			Bombay Co
Jumna	2987	Parsons			M M & Co
E R O'Brien (ship)	1097	Pratt			The Captain
Ayuthia	694	Curtis			F F Campbell & Co
Persia	4166	Haughton	Aden	1-4	P & O Co
Niza	2041	Morgan			T M & Co
Kapurthala	720	Watson			M M & Co
Chusan	2443	Henrick	China	4-4	P & O Co
Nevasa	1945	Hirst			M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Swanson			M M & Co
Bursfield	2314	Mackenzie			
Weissenfels	2532	Engelagre			Glade & Co
Linga	943	Rickford			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents
A	Loodiana	2124	Sharp	Zanzibar	18-3	M M & Co
B	Camberwell	2659	Baines	Hull	31-3	M M & Co
C&R	Clan Macalister	3684	Sommerlelt		25-3	F M & Co
F	City of Bombay	2941	Snow	Karachi	23-3	K Nixon & Co
G	Mohammadi	1252	Galley	H S Ports	23-3	B & P S N Co
K	Clan Forbes	3803	Bidguwy	Liverpool	23-3	F Muir & Co
M	Riverdale	2702	Hay	Kobe		T Morrison & Co
N	Thongwa	3428	Whitehead			M M & Co
P	Langdale	2515	Gray	Stream	23-3	M M & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Puri	643	Ahmed	Mangiore	20-3	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	B'negar	18-3	Shpd & Co

M. W. DRY DOCK.

Rauder	Reunion	1329	Carr	H G Hajam

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Circassia	4632	Haig	Liverpool	21-3 W & A Gr & Co
2	Ugina	3426	Hony wood	Kobe	31-3 M M & Co
3	Duke of Norfolk	7439	Anderson	Ant'p	27-3 M M & Co
5	Somali		Volkertsen	Zanzibar	23-3 A Strando
6	Coromandel	3783	Montford	China	21-3 P & O
7	Mazagon	3979	Hall	Kobe	25-3 P & O Co
12	Peninsular	3387	Palmer	Aden	25-3 P & O Co
15	Djibouta		James	Havre	31-3 K N & Co
15	Bahadari	829	Fakeera	K'chi	30-3 B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon, Feb 25
18	Linga s	Rickford	Busreh, Mar 12
	Weissenfels s	Engelager	Hamburg, Feb 11
	Austria s	Calledani	Calcutta, Mar 5
	Alavia s	Geel	Jedah, Mar 6
19	H M S Sphinx	Bowman	Muscat
	Electra s	Sparks	Perim, Mar 8
	Mozaffari s	Mylorist	Jedah, Mar 5

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Secunder s	Brebner	Mauritius
	Arabia s	Leigh	London
19	Bhundara s	Swanson	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—
Steamer Kt Bachelor, Finnis, for Calcutta
" Austria, Calledani, for Trieste
" Beme, Guy, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Ujina, for Japan
" Caspian, for Liverpool, &c
" Mohammadi, for Jedah
" Semali, for Zanzibar, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
12	Clan Macaulay	Liverpool
15	Pentakota	Rangoon
16	Silesia	Trieste
16	Zibenghia	Negapatam
16	Clan Alpine	Coast
16	Kyhfels	Antwerp

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MARCH 17.

The P and O s s Banca left here this afternoon and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday the 21st inst. at 10 a. m.

ADEN, MARCH 17.

The P and O s s Syria left here this afternoon and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Thursday the 23rd inst. at day light.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday 19th instant at 10 a.m. and she is expected here on Wednesday 22nd instant at 10 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—74 bales wool T Chimondas; 49 bales wool N Goculdas and Co; 50 bales wool M Jethabai; 6 cases furniture Geo J Hill; 100 bales hemp Keedle Reeve and Co; 200 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons; 55 bales wool C Nanji

Clan Macalister s—50 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—133 bales wool Latham and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—200 cwts mustardseed Valkart Bros; 2839 cwts teelseed and 5200 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 45 cwts patch leaves R Jewandas

Clan Forbes s—3000 cwts castorseed and 8250 cwts teelseed M C Michailidi and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macalister s—200 bales cotton E Spinners and Co; 100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 1940 cwts myrabollams Wagji Becher; 1000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 983 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co; 2001 cwts ginsellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 2400 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton Sorabji Framji and Co; 100 bales cotton Walter Paori and Co

FOR LONDON.

Clan Forbes—1001 cwts myrabollams 52 bales hemps E Comersey

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—1300 cwts myrabollams E Comersey; 8000 cwts linseed M C Michailidi and Co

FOR HULL.

Camberwell s—1000 cwts myrabollams Wagji Becher; 21417 cwts castorseed and 60989 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—416 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cottonwaste N Peerbhoy; 505 bales cotton fly and waste K Viram and Co; 10050 cwts wheat M C Michailidi and Co; 1023 bales cotton Ralli Bros

Duke of Norfolk s—2509 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 152 bales hemp E Comersey; 2000 cwts wheat M C Michailidi and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Djibouti s—6000 cwts wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 452 Lales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR KOBE.

Ujina s—800 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 1080 bales cotton G Dossa and Co 1,500 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton M M Essabhoy; 720 bales cotton Tata and Co; 2250 bales cotton S D Captain and Co.

Mazagon s—1000 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 483 bales cotton N Futteally and Co; 600 bales cotton Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton J Mooljee and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—900 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Mazagon s—1300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Ujina s—400 bales cotton Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—5 cwts linseed and 88 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—48 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws C Ebrahim and Co; 12 1-2 cwts cow bazer B Sajan; 43 cwts coplata P Soorjee and Co; 10 1-4 cwts agate stone E Noordin and Co; 2 1-2 cwts genda horns A Allarakhia and Co; 10 cases almondseed M M Essabhoy; 3 1-2 cwts genda-horns A Allarakhia and Co; 100 cwts cloves, E N Mazoo.

MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR HOUSES, MILLS, FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Half the Price and Weight, Double the Efficiency and Handiness, and the most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

SPECIAL CHEMICALS USED FOR GENERATING VAPOR.

NO PUMPS, NO HOSE, AUTOMATIC.

EXTINGUISHES OIL, CELLULOID, PETROLIUM, TAR, BENZINE.

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Drive in the knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION:—

MINIMAX is selt acting.
MINIMAX destroys all smoke.
MINIMAX can be used by any one, even lady or child.
MINIMUM of price, weight and size.

MINIMAX always ready for immediate use.
MINIMAX requires only one hand to hold.
MINIMAX weighs only 13 lbs. when full
MAXIMUM of simplicity and effect.

Price complete— each Rs. 37-8, Refills Rs. 5,
Packing and Carriage Extra.

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MINERAL WATERS
TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

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The Speed, Strength and Reliability of the REMINGTON, and its capacity for years of heavy work, make it the STANDARD Writing Machine in every department of commercial life.

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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MM. Charrin and Le Play, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, have shown by a long series of experiments that the development of parasitic maladies varies with the organ or tissues forming the 'soil' of the microbe. For the same parasite the malady can change from one organ to another. The organs have different compositions, and the parasite finding different aliments, develops more or less, destroys more or less tissue, and acquires different functions. Thus it can form alcohol in the liver, though not in the veins. This alcohol may cause illness and through the parasite one may have alcoholic lesions without having drunk alcohol. Microbes have at their disposition means of action changing with the organ.

Does the heart chiefly pulsate by its muscles or its nerves? Kronecker, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, refers the principal part of the action to the nerves.

The Abbe Moreux has published a chart of the great sun spot made at the Observatory of Bourges, when on February 2 it attained its greatest extension of about 175 000 kilometres long and 102,000 kilometres wide, that is to say, about one-twenty-ninth part of the solar disc. It is the largest yet known. Lengths of 200,000 kilometres have been noted but they represented a group of spots. One in 1858 was 250,000 kilometres long, but owing to its narrowness, only measured one-thirtieth of the solar surface. The spot passed the central meridian of the sun on the night of February 3. It lay in the southern hemisphere, and varied notably in its aspect.

Miss Edith M. Bruce, of Western Maryland College, United States, thinks a snake's tongue is chiefly for feeling, and may be a finer development of the sense that enables some people to avoid obstacles in the dark without actually touching them. The double tip and folds behind the fork increase the sensitive surface. Under the skin is a plexus of nerves, with a fringe of fibrils interlacing in all directions. From this plexus nerve fibres run out between the cells of the epidermis.

According to Dr. H. W. Wiley, the physician should vary the diet of consumptives according to the case. Oils, especially olive and cod-liver oil, are most beneficial. Alcohol is a stimulant as well as a food, and whisky, brandy, or other beverages have often been used to great advantage. Easily digested foods, like milk, eggs, soups, some meats, fruits and vegetables, furnish palatable dishes. Correct diet gives the patient strength during a crisis of the disease. Dr. Wiley also remarks that less food is required in tropical than temperate countries. While protein is to be avoided, fruits are the best general diet.

Nine years ago Belopolsky found by the spectroscope that the less brilliant of the two stars forming Castor, moved in an elliptical orbit, owing, it is thought, to an invisible companion attracting it, and recent observations at the Lick Observatory, United States, with a spectrograph, show that the more brilliant component of this double star is also escorted by an invisible companion.

While newspapers are giving facts about the long-lived and prescriptions for a long life, a scientific journal reports that the ages of four of the Cistercian-Trappist monks at the Abbey of Sept-Fons (Allier) France, amount to 332 years, or an average life of 83 years. The lengths of their religious lives are respectively 51, 68, 48, and 51 years. The question is asked whether abstinence and fasting tend, as doctors say, to shorten life. The writer infers from the above, and other facts, that Cistercian-Trappists live, on the whole, to an advanced age. An international commission of doctors were recently surprised at the serene joy and health of the Trappists, notwithstanding their early rising, long studies, chants, and agricultural work. A great number of maladies are unknown at Sept-Fons. The monks, it appears, are vegetarians and practise abstinence on Fridays.

Professor Johnson, an American, and Herr Hunscheidt, architect to the German Government, have both found that the weight of a crowd may be as much as 600 or more kilogrammes per square metre. Hunscheidt's average is 425 kilogrammes, with a minimum of 325 and a maximum of 700 kilogrammes a square metre. Johnson got a maximum of 730 kilogrammes for that area. No doubt, the figure will vary somewhat according to the nation and race, as well as the press of the crowd. Erections to bear crowds should be designed according to these results.

Major J. T. Ayer, of Cambridge, Mass. has invented a cigar lighter on the electric arc principle. It can be connected to the ordinary service wires of a house, and the end of the cigar is applied to the arc.

Three French astronomical parties will go to Spain to observe the solar eclipse on August 30. They will select Burgos, Tortosa and the Mediterranean coast. Two others intend to observe it from Sfax and Philippeville, Algeria.

Brazil, like the Fatherland, is ambitious of seapower, and is building five battleships of 15,000 tons and 19 knots five cruisers of 9,800 tons and 21 knots, six torpedo destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, five sub-marines, a training ship, and a transport.

Large ironworks have been erected by the Japanese Government at Wakamatsu. They will also produce Bessemer and Siemens-Martian steel.

It will be in the recollection of our readers says "The Lancet" that towards the close of last year King Edward's Hospital Fund for London appointed a committee to investigate and to report upon certain questions relating to the expenditure of the twelve London hospitals having medical schools. It is scarcely necessary to trace the history of the inquiry beyond indicating that it arose out of a certain agitation against medical schools where experimental research is conducted. The violent feelings of those opposed to research led to formal declarations of a direct desire to prejudice nearly all the public appeals for charitable support made by the hospitals in question, and upon these followed acrimonious discussions which gradually centred in a protest against the diversion of funds contributed for the support of a hospital to the maintenance of a medical school. . . . The financial relations between the schools and the hospitals and the extent of their mutual dependence formed the chief subject of dispute and of inquiry . . . . It is lamentable that the claims of medical education should be so far ignored that it should ever be necessary for any contributions, direct or indirect, to be made to the schools out of the funds of the hospitals. There are only two institutions, King's College Hospital and University College Hospital, of which the committee is able to report that no money, given or subscribed, is contributed for the maintenance of medical education. Some doubt is expressed with regard to Guy's Hospital and the Royal Free Hospital but all the other medical schools appear to have received aid from their hospital funds. The committee was asked whether there are any special considerations advanced in justification of contributions from the hospitals to the medical schools or any general considerations which would apply to all hospitals having medical schools. The reply is an uncompromising negative. It is, however, easy to point circumstances showing that in some directions, the medical school makes to the hospital a large return for benefits received. For example, the school supplies to the hospital a number of unsalaried officers whose places must be filled under any distinct pecuniary scheme by paid men. Evidence of this kind was placed before the committee, but does not appear to have weighed with them. . . . It is possible that this report may, for a time, check the flow of charitable contributions to King Edward's Hospital Fund, but its general effect should ultimately be for the good of all concerned. The public have been furnished with additional proof that the hospitals are really in want of assistance, while the urgent need of re-organisation of medical education in London could not have been placed before them more forcibly.

Professor Pearson and his helpers have proved that on the average, "like tends to mate with like." For instance, a blue-eyed man is more likely than a brown-eyed to marry a blue-eyed wife. People with a strong constitution (of which longevity is taken as the criterion) tend to marry their like; short men tend to marry shorter women than do tall men, and so forth, over as many characters as you care to examine. Now, Professor Pearl, of the University of Michigan, has found that the same is true of certain animalcules—unicellular creatures about one hundredth of an inch in length known as the "paramoecia." A paramoecium of a given size tends to mate with another of the same size. In all probability the same holds good throughout the animal world generally, though no inquiries have yet been made.

Of course, there arise a number of interesting questions, even after the most interesting process of searching out and excluding all the possible fallacies—and they are not a few—in our interpretation of the statistical evidence. In how far, for instance, is this "homogamy," or marriage of like with like, conscious and deliberate, or unconscious and instinctive? Darwin himself thought that sexual selection came into play only when the aesthetic and perceptive faculties were highly developed; but no one would accuse a paramoecium of having an aesthetic sense; and we brown-eyed men with brown-eyed wives are not conscious of having been guided by eye colour in our choice, I am sure.

UPROARIOUS SHAREHOLDERS.

NOISY SCENES AT KENT COAL MEETING.

LIKE A SCHOOL-BOYS' "BREAK-UP."

THERE was a crowded attendance at the annual meeting of the Consolidated Sant Collieries, Limited, at which Sir Owen Slacke presided. The chairman congratulated the shareholders—("Oh, oh," and "Order")—on having after years of difficulties at last reached coal of a quality which quite came up to the most sanguine expectations. In view of the circumstances of the company, the directors had provided a scheme which was felt to be the best for the development of the industry, while it gave to the present share holders a fair prospect of remaining the owners of the concern. There had been much criticism, but no practical proposals likely to be acceptable to both classes of shareholders.

The chairman was repeatedly interrupted with hisses and cheers but when he went on to say that they must wipe off all records of the past, the "Hear, hears" were loud and significant.

Referring to the scheme proposed by the directors, he said it was the best that could be devised. (Cries of hubbish.) Much had been said of past mismanagement. This mismanagement the board deplored, but he urged that it was only an additional reason for approving the directors' scheme, (No, no.) Exception had been taken to the directors' scheme because the hardship appeared to fall on the holders of ordinary shares, but the hardship was more apparent than real. (Laughter.)

The only alternative to the present scheme was simply foreclosure by debenture-holders—(cries of Question)—and consequent liquidation.

A voice: Very best thing that could happen.

After this the chairman went in some detail into the advantages of the directors' scheme, and the interruptions were somewhat less frequent.

At the conclusion of the chairman's speech questions were hurled at him. One shareholder wanted to know if the arrears in directors' fees were to be paid and how, while another wanted to know who were to be the directors of the new company, and why such secrecy had been preserved with regard to their names.

Why had one of the directors been selling his shares? was the query of the shareholder who mentioned a name. This being a personal question, the chairman said he would answer it at once. Directors had sold their shares to carry on the work of the mine.

The director mentioned got up, but for about five minutes was unable to get a hearing. When partial silence had been restored the director implicated denied that he had sold any shares since the reconstruction had been mooted.

At the conclusion of the questions, Mr. D. J. Marks characterised the directors' scheme as grossly improper, and, he believed, unlawful. He hoped the chairman, who appeared to be a worthy man, was misled, but were the board gentlemen possessed of the confidence of the shareholders (Cries of No!) No man, continued Mr. Marks, had a right to raise difficulties unless he had an alternative scheme, and he had one. He proposed as an amendment that the further consideration of the resolution be adjourned, and that a committee be appointed to inquire into and report on the affairs of the company, and to devise a scheme which would protect the interest of all the shareholders.

The amendment was seconded.

Mr. Wooler said that if the chairman continued in office and carried on the policy he had hitherto pursued, he would be not only the largest, but the only shareholder. He went on condemning the directors' scheme, and was eventually howled down.

A later speaker warned the board that if they defeated the amendment by means of proxies he and other shareholders were prepared to go to the court to defeat them.

The chairman then answered the questions. When he came to the question dealing with the constitution of the new board he could not give the names. For a long time the meeting was in an uproar. Sir Owen's answer to the next question being also regarded as unsatisfactory and in consequence of interruptions, the chairman had to put the amendment which was carried.

Sir Owen then demanded a poll, which took place. The result will be declared at a meeting to be held at Winchester House.

An agency report describes the meeting as at times more resembling a schoolboys' break-up than a serious meeting of business men.

THE COUNTESS OF STAIR.

DIVORCE ACTION DISMISSED.

IN the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on March 2nd, Lord Ardwall gave judgment as to the relevancy of the action of divorce at the instance of the Countess of Stair, against the Earl of Stair. The ground of action was desertion. The Earl and Countess were married in 1878, and lived happily until 1892 or 1893, when there were differences. In 1893 the Earl petitioned for, and was granted, the custody of the children of the marriage. After that a deed of separation was entered into between the parties. Lady Stair states that for at least the past four years she had consistently desired to resume living with her husband but that in spite of her repeated requests he had refused to allow her to do so. Lord Stair challenged the relevancy of the action on the ground that there could be no malicious and wilful desertion when there was a deed of separation in operation. Lady Stair maintained that the deed of separation was revoked by a visit she paid to her husband in 1899.

Lord Ardwall dismissed the action as irrelevant, on the ground that up to a period short of four years, the parties were living apart by mutual consent, and therefore the defendant's non-adherence during that period could not be held to be malicious and wilful as required by statute. Neither had the plaintiff relevantly alleged that during those four years she was willing and ready to adhere to her husband. He did not regard the offer she made as one to adhere to her husband according to law and practice. He therefore dismissed the action.

An application, on behalf of Lady Stair for costs, was refused.

THE SORROWS OF FUAD PACHA.

HUMOURS OF PRISON LIFE IN SYRIA.

THE rumours that Marshal Fuad Pacha has escaped from his prison house in Damascus, where he has been incarcerated for three years for firing on the spies of the Ottoman Government, who dogged his every footstep, are unfounded. He is still under the hand of the Sultan, and has lately suffered more rigorous persecution.

To Western minds, some of the incidents which have marked his imprisonment are humorous in the extreme. The Marshal's servant bears a striking resemblance to his distinguished master, and in this the wily guards who watch the house saw danger. The servant was in the habit of going daily to a restaurant to fetch the Marshal's dinner. On one of these expeditions he was arrested and thrown into prison and was only released when he had agreed to shave off his beard. It was feared that Fuad Pacha would one day take advantage of the servant's facial likeness and effect his escape, so the precaution of removing the hireling's hirsute adornment was resorted to. The Mohamedans were shocked by the act, as beard-shaving is prohibited by their religious laws.

Shortly afterwards an almost equally ludicrous incident occurred. Near the Marshal's house some ceremonies in connection with the inaugurating of a railway were proceeding when Fuad Pacha appeared on his balcony. The troops saluted him, for although he has been deprived of his decorations he still has military rank. The authorities at Yildiz, being informed by its spies of the respects, at once sent orders to Damascus to erect a high screen of timber in front of the Marshal's windows in order to prevent him from looking on the street.

The object of all this persecution lies in the Sultan's fear that Marshal Fuad Pasha, who still remains popular, might put himself at the command of the army in Syria and march inland to attack him from Scutari.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

CONVERSATION AS IT SHOULD BE.

Two points are made clear in a lecture by the late Canon Ainger on "The Art of Conversation," printed in the "Cornhill." One is that there is a wide and clear difference, though often strangely overlooked between talking—such talking as that of a Johnson and Macaulay—and conversation; the other that conversation is not necessarily argument. here is, the Canon admits, room for the talker in all good conversing company, for it takes all sorts to make good conversation, as it does to make a world. There is always room for the talker if he has that right to talk which information on some topic of interest gives a man. When any important subject is freshly before the world, how delightful to meet a man who understands it, who has made it his own, from first-hand authorities, not merely primed with the leading article of his favourite journal; how gladly we all listen except, perhaps, our friend the bore, who grudges every minute that shortens his own innings. . . . But there your good talker, like your good conversationalist, has to learn when to stop; and then comes the turn for conversation—for the shrewd objection, the question on some point not quite understood, the appropriate anecdote or quotation; and so the patient listener becomes in his turn a useful speaker, and so the talk includes the many, and the company is happy and well content because they have given as well as received. But then there must be careful watching as to the topic—religion and politics, for instance, must be steered clear of. And there is another whole class of subjects which are generally supposed to make the very life and soul of good conversation, but which I confess, seem to me almost useless, if not worse. I mean questions of taste. The very ancient proverb 'De gustibus non disputandum' ('there is no arguing about tastes') ought surely to convince us of this. For just consider what 'taste' means. If it has any meaning of value at all, in our own case, our 'taste,' in men, or books, or music, or scenery, or whatever it be, if they are worthy of the name, were not formed yesterday, and they belong to the very depths of our individuality.

Canon Ainger points out "the great importance in conversation of the presence of some one leader, or rather 'moderator' (as the admirable Scottish phrase has it), who has by right of his position (that of host or hostess, for example) to watch, and by the exercise of skill or tact at once to keep conversation going, and to preserve it from degenerating into endless and useless argument. It is the office of the policeman, rather than the engine-driver, that is so important. For while it is very necessary (for the happiness of all parties) that a conversation should not flag, it is almost as necessary in moments of danger, to know how to 'shunt' the conversation on to some safer or more profitable line. Great responsibility, therefore, attaches to the head of a table, or whoever is master of the situation by courtesy. And this is why, as was long ago discovered, a dinner-party to be good for anything (be) ond the mere enjoyment of the menu) should neither be too large nor too small. Some forgotten genius laid it down that the number should never be less than that of the Graces, nor more than that of the Muses, and the latter half of the epigram may be safely accepted. Ten as a maximum, eight for perfection, for then conversation can be either dialogue, or spread and become general, and the moderator has not a larger team than he can profitably watch over. It is the dinner-party of sixteen to twenty that is so terrible a risk, especially when no thought has been bestowed upon the mixture of this human salad, and when the most social and communicative person may find himself wedged in, helpless, between two 'too, too solid' pieces of flesh, neither of whom will 'rise' (if I may be allowed to mix my metaphors) to any 'fly' that may be thrown over them. . . . Discussion is, I admit, the life of conversation; argument is often its death."

BERLIN'S NEW CATHEDRAL.

KAISER PRESENT AT CONSECRATION CEREMONY.

BERLIN February 27.—In the presence of the Emperor, the Empress, the Royal Princess, and other members of the Royal family, the new Protestant Cathedral in Berlin was to-day solemnly consecrated.

Considerable interest attached to the ceremony owing to the presence, by special invitation of the Emperor, of delegates from the various countries in which the Protestant faith is the State religion. Great Britain was represented by Prince Arthur of Connaught and Dr. Boyd-Carpenter Bishop of Ripon.

The new cathedral, which replaces the building erected by Frederick the Great in 1747-50 and pulled down in 1893, is an imposing pile in the Late Renaissance style, with a heavy dome and having a tower at each corner, on the Schlossplatz, opposite the Royal Palace. The construction of the present building was begun in 1888 under the Emperor Frederick. The architect is Professor Raschdorff.

The Emperor William has taken a great personal interest in the work, paying frequent visits of inspection to see the progress of the building operations. The Emperor's strong religious sentiments are well known, and it was his idea to make to-day's ceremony the apotheosis of Lutheranism in Berlin, the stronghold of the doctrines of Martin Luther.

This morning's ceremony was of a most brilliant character. The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, arrived at the main entrance of the Cathedral shortly after eleven o'clock, amid the pealing of the bells of all the Protestant churches in Berlin and Charlottenburg. The head of the building committee handed His Majesty the keys of the church, which the Emperor gave to the Chief Court Chaplain, who opened the massive bronze doors. The Emperor and party then walked in procession headed by heralds, round the church, and took their places in the gallery facing the alter, while the choir sang the "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah." The nave was occupied by the members of the diplomatic body, the Ministers, High Court personages, and international delegates.

After several anthems had been sung, Dr. Dryander, the chief Court chaplain, delivered the consecration address. He referred to the international position with regard to Protestantism which the new cathedral was destined to fulfil, and said to-day's ceremony was a token of the spiritual unity of the world, as proved by the presence of the representatives of Protestantism from all parts. The address concluded with a prayer of consecration. A fine effect was produced by the singing in unison of Luther's hymn, "Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott," which was followed by the sermon, preached by Pastor Kritzinger. The ceremony concluded with "Nun danket alle Gott," sung in unison, and the benediction.

After the ceremony the Emperor inspected the guard and walked over to the Castle, where His Majesty entertained the royal guests at lunch.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 20, 1905.

1 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

3 "E" Company (Cyclists) will parade at Head-Quarters on Wednesday the 22nd instant at 8 p.m. for instructions in Semaphore Signalling.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 20, 1905.

1 Orderly Sergts for the week.
No 1 Coy—Sergt D A Pinder next for duty Sergt G W Murray.
No 2 Coy—Sergt T Brooks next for duty Sergt W Ewing

2 The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Coy—Tuesday at 5-45 p.m. Colaba North Fort 6" B L gun drill. All members particularly requested to attend—rehearsal G O C's Inspection.
Thursday at 6-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound Squad Drill.
No. 2 Coy—Thursday at 9 p.m. Colaba North Fort 6" B L gun drill. All members particularly requested to attend rehearsal G O C's Inspection.

3 Leave of absence for 7 months from the 22nd instant has been granted to Pr H L Aspd n.

4 It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place at Colaba North Fort on Saturday the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. by the General Officer Commanding Bo. Brigade—Practice 'Gazaere Cup Competition' Nos. 1 and 2 Coys.

Dress—Khaki Uniform, Field Service Caps, puttees not to be worn.

Attention of members is drawn to the fact that attendence at the above Inspection is compulsory—Leave of absence must be obtained in writing from the Officer Commanding Corps or medical certificate forwarded.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 11th March, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1904-05	£19,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 11th March 1905 by Council Bills	£12,606,418
	By Gold	nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate	£6,106,418

The Triangle

at the foot of this page

is worth Rs. 471

If you make use of it at once.

It will be worth nothing if you delay.

The triangle at the foot of this column carries with it a request for particulars of the price at which the recently completed thirty-five volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" can be bought now, and the terms upon which this price may be paid now. If you do not act now, if you do not put yourself in a position to be able to take advantage of the present price and terms, you will not be able to do so later, for "The Times" is withdrawing its offer altogether next month and the thirty-five volumes of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" will then cost more, very much more, from Rs. 471 to Rs. 851, more according to the binding, than they do to-day and there will be no option of paying the greatly increased price—as there is now of paying the present low price—in small instalments.

The scrap of paper at the foot of this announcement puts you in a position of being able to make Rs. 471 in the purchase of the great standard library of reading and reference, a possession which no one can afford to be without, and of making this sum, or more, by an immediate payment of only Rs. 5. That is to say that for the payment of only one small deposit you will secure an investment of which the price is to rise Rs. 471 in the least expensive form.

—:o:—

"THE TIMES" withdraws from its enterprise of distributing the "ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA."

What Effect will this have upon the public?

The retirement of "The Times" from its enterprise of distributing the Encyclopædia Britannica means that the price of the thirty-five volumes will be greatly increased, it means also the end of the instalment system. Since the "The Times" will no longer deliver copies of the work to the public, the Encyclopædia Britannica will once again only be obtainable through the booksellers in the usual way of trade. "The Times," which has absolute control of the Encyclopædia Britannica will only supply booksellers with the Encyclopædia Britannica (at the trade discount of 10 per cent.) on condition that they sell the book to the public at the full catalogue price net.

All the present arrangements for the sale of the thirty-five volumes direct to the public at less than half-price and upon the instalment system will come to an end next month. "The Times" guarantees that after April 15th, book will not be sold after than full price, but does not promise that the offer will not close sooner.

The position of the reader who uses the triangle at the foot of this announcement to-day is that of a man to whom an investment of recognised stability is offered on the eve of a great rise in price. Those who subscribe promptly may be sure:—

1. That they are obtaining at a low price a library of reading and reference well worth its full price.

2. That when they have made only one monthly payment their copies will be worth, even at second hand, much more than the present price.

3. That within a week or two they will see their neighbours paying the full price to booksellers, and paying it, too, without the option of the convenient monthly payment system.

On the other hand those who do not use the form at the foot of this announcement, those who are not in time to secure a copy during the present offer, will only be able to secure the Encyclopædia Britannica by paying down for it at least Rs. 471 more than the present price.

In fact, what "The Times" did in undertaking the distribution of the Encyclopædia Britannica it undoes now. Then it reversed all the known methods of the bookselling trade, now the sale of the Encyclopædia Britannica must resume the usual course. Then "The Times" took the book from the hands of the booksellers, now the Encyclopædia Britannica comes once more into their hands. Then "The Times" eliminated middle profits, now these extra expenses are to be restored. Then "The Times" gave orders to manufacture on a very large scale to meet an enormous demand, now the more restricted demand and the slower sale will carry with them a corresponding rise in the cost of production. Then "The Times" diminished its own profits to the lowest limits, now it will recoup itself for the outlay by selling at a greatly higher price. Then "The Times" reduced the price of the national work of reading and reference by amounts varying from Rs. 471 to Rs. 851, now this amount is to be added on again. Then "The Times" instituted the system of paying the low price in small instalments—and to-day all these advantages are still available; but next month the purchase of the book will involve a payment down of the full price.

It certainly sounds astonishing that a book which can still be secured—all of the thirty-five volumes—at a low price, and for a series of monthly payments, a mere matter of Rs. 2 1/2 a week, should suddenly make such a jump in price. But the astonishing circumstance is not the big rise in the near future, but the small price which still obtains. The rise in price is no innovation, it is merely the resumption of the ordinary course of trade which "The Times" interrupted for a short period, a period which now draws to a close.

If you already have an Order Form, you should fill it in and send it with a money Order for Rs. 5, AT ONCE unless you can afford later to pay at least Rs. 471 more for the same book.

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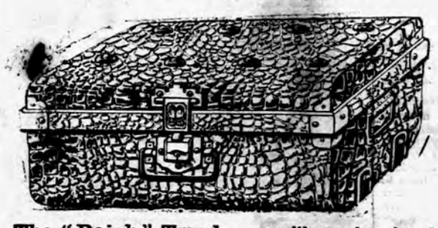

The "Rajah" Trunk, as per illustration but fitted with Bar Lock, Enamelled Chocolate, a strong and reliable Trunk.

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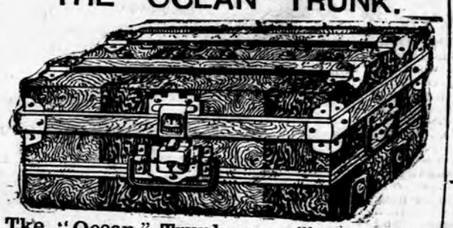

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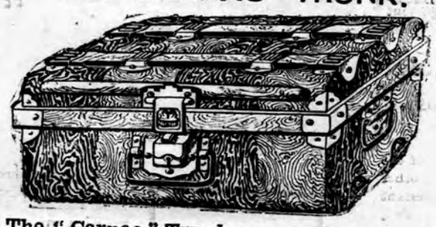

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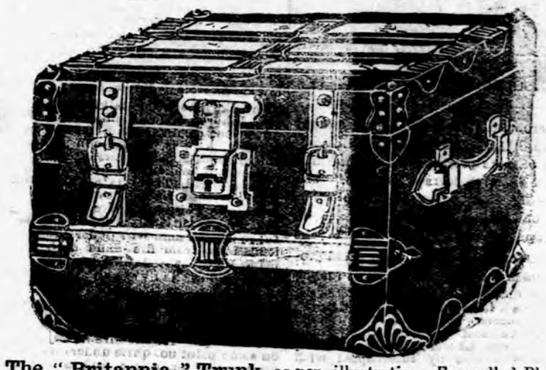

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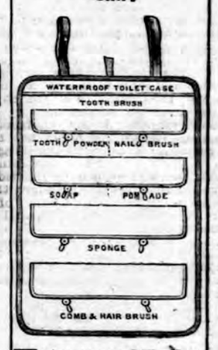

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